THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

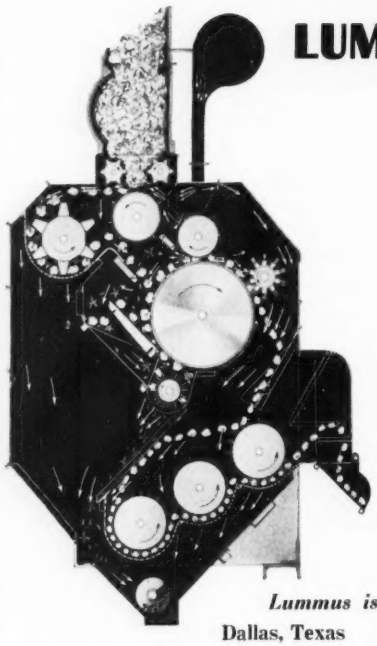
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

AUGUST 16, 1952

53rd YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



LUMMUS THERMEX FEEDER

Removes hulls without crushing. Has very efficient After Cleaner. Hot Air Attachment also removes fine trash. Excellent companion for Multi-Jet Gin and Super-Jet Cleaner.

Completely accessible. Easy to operate and maintain. Permanently lubricated.

Write for Bulletin No. 618

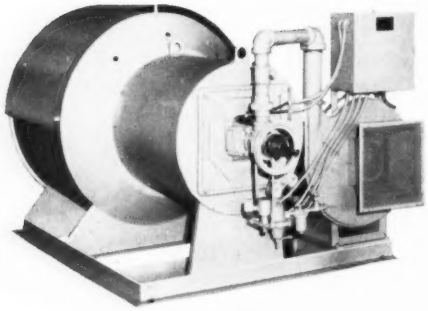
LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

Dallas, Texas **Columbus, Georgia,** **Memphis, Tennessee**

C. G. C. OIL FIRED HEATER

A Completely Self-Contained Unit



A dependable and economical means of heating air for the drying of cotton. It will burn practically all grades of free flowing oils, not heavier than 24 degrees BAUME that do not require heating.

The C. G. C. Heater is mounted on a steel frame and comes ready to install. The Burner Unit is supplied completely assembled and factory tested. Capacity 2,000,000 B.T.U. per hour.

Electrical power of approximately 2 K. W. capacity is required for the unit.

The Burner Unit cannot be started unless hot air fan is operating. If hot air fan is stopped for any reason or an electrical power failure occurs, the Burner Unit automatically shuts off.

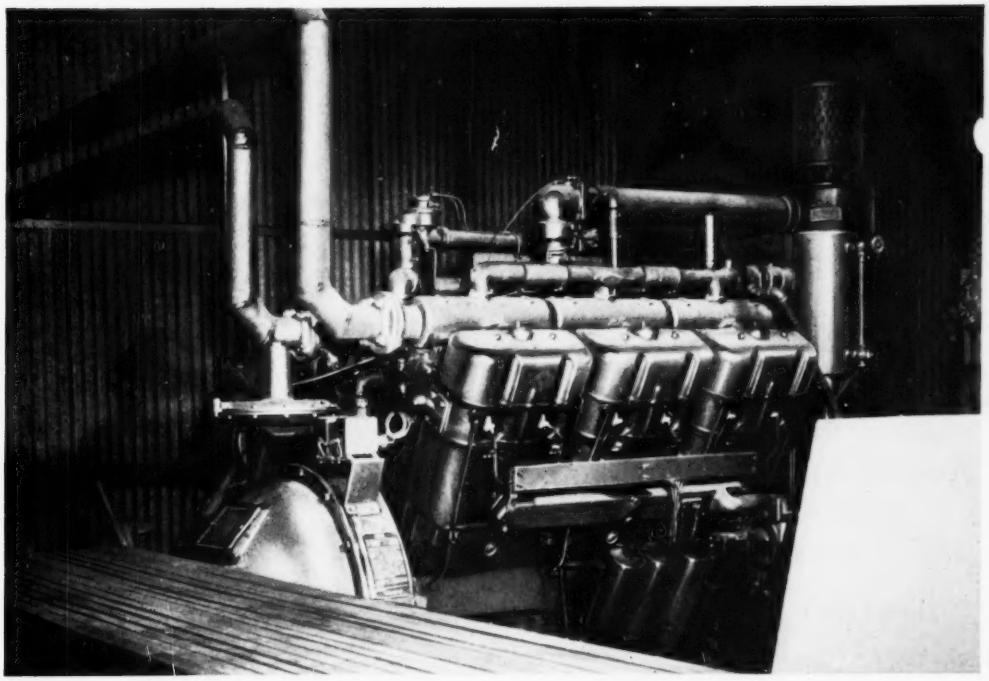
For further information, write the Sales Office nearest you.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA · *DALLAS* · *MEMPHIS*

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897



Texas ginner praises fast, reasonably-priced service by **Le Roi** *distributor*

COTTON INDUSTRY POWER
LE ROI

PROMPT SERVICE • LOW FUEL COST • LESS DOWNTIME • AMPLE RESERVE POWER

You seldom need service on your Le Roi, but when you do you're never far from a well-stocked Le Roi distributor. He has skilled mechanics and provides expert tune-up, overhaul, and around-the-clock repair service — fast!

Le Roi users like this protection — Rangerville Co-op Gin Company of San Benito, Texas, for one. They have two Le Roi engines: (1) A Le Roi H2000 that has been used five 5,000-bale seasons, has never been shut down for repairs, and has required but one valve job; (2) A Le Roi L3000 that is now one season old.

A. B. Cook, manager, says, "We have been more than pleased with the operation of both engines. We get excellent service from our Le Roi distributor — at a very reasonable cost for parts and labor."

A Le Roi engine is designed particularly for cotton-ginning service. Sizes range up to 450 hp (continuous). They're so compact that they take less floor space than other engines of equal horsepower rating. Air cleaners and other service locations are readily accessible. Closed breathing system keeps lint out of engine, fumes out of engine room.

Any way you look at it — for dependability, for economy, for prompt service — you're ahead with Le Roi low-cost power. So before you build a new gin or repower an existing one, get the whole Le Roi story from your Le Roi distributor.

F-50

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors: **Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas.**

LE ROI COMPANY • ***Plants:*** **Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio** • ***Cotton-Industry Headquarters:*** **Tulsa, Okla.**

ARKANSAS

J. A. RIGGS TRACTOR COMPANY
Little Rock . . . Fort Smith
McGhee . . . West Memphis

ILLINOIS

JOHN FABICK TRACTOR CO.
Salem . . . Marion

MISSISSIPPI

STRIBLING BROS. MACHINERY CO.
Jackson . . . Greenwood

MISSOURI

JOHN FABICK TRACTOR CO.
St. Louis . . . Sikeston
Jefferson City

TEXAS

CENTRAL TEXAS MACHINERY CO.
Abilene

R. B. GEORGE EQUIPMENT CO.
Dallas . . . Gladewater
Wichita Falls

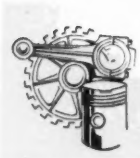
WM. K. HOLT MACHINERY CO.

Box 658	Box 1979
San Antonio	Corpus Christi
Phone Walnut 2-2313	Phone 4-2491

HOLT EQUIPMENT CO.

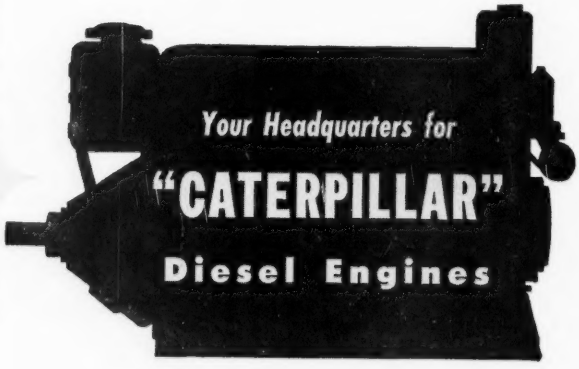
Box 567	Box 1548
Weslaco	Brownsville
Phone 145	Phone 2-8630

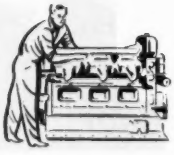
WEST TEXAS MACHINERY CO.
Amarillo . . . Lubbock



GENUINE "CATERPILLAR" PARTS . . .

When you deal with your "Caterpillar" Dealer you can count on genuine replacement parts — the very same parts that have made "Caterpillar" engines famous for 20,000, 30,000 and more hours of duty. No parts can replace "Caterpillar" for quality!

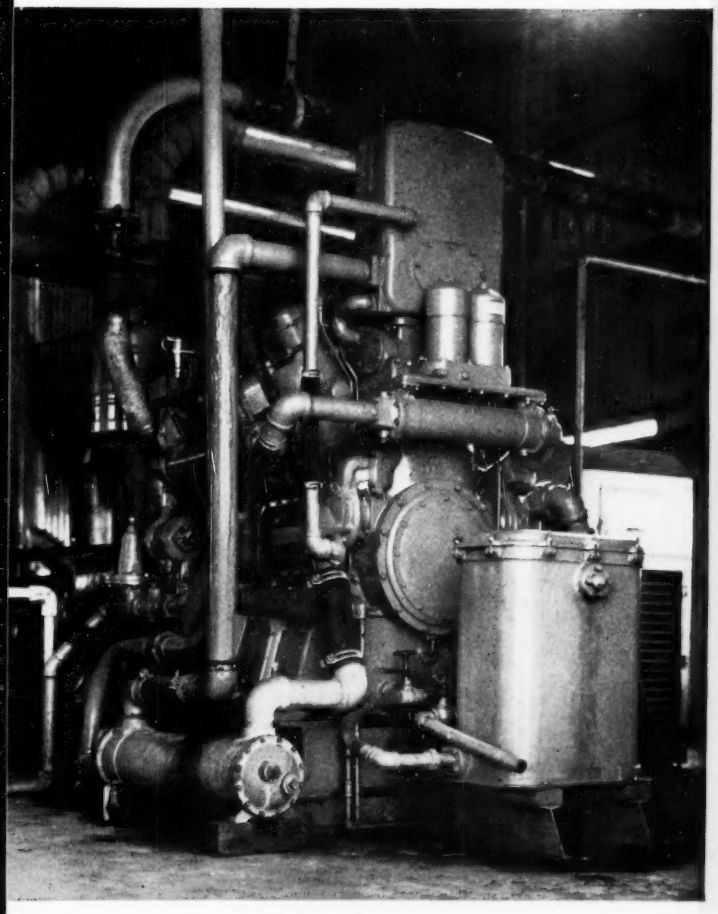




TIME-SAVING EXPERT SERVICE . . .

When minutes mean money — that's the time service by your "Caterpillar" Dealer pays off! His men are factory trained, methods are exact — special, precision tools speed up the job—that's backed by his guarantee. And service keeps pace with your engine 'round the clock!

STEADY DOES IT!



When you're ginning machine-picked cotton it takes plenty of smooth-running power to provide the steady saw-speeds that make top samples.

The Fullen Gin Company, at Ashport, Tennessee, has that kind of power in its D375 "Caterpillar" Diesel Cotton Gin Engine. This husky engine drives a 4-stand, 90-saw Murray gin with an output of some 80 bales a day.

Time is mighty important in good ginning. You don't gin cotton when the power plant is down for repairs. That's why a gin owner can make more money if he has a dependable engine with quickly available dealer service.

Owners who value such equipment give it extra care in times like these. A few minutes a day spent on proper maintenance will pay off in many added hours of trouble-free work life.

Consult your "Caterpillar" Dealer. He's there to serve you. Make the most of all he has to offer.

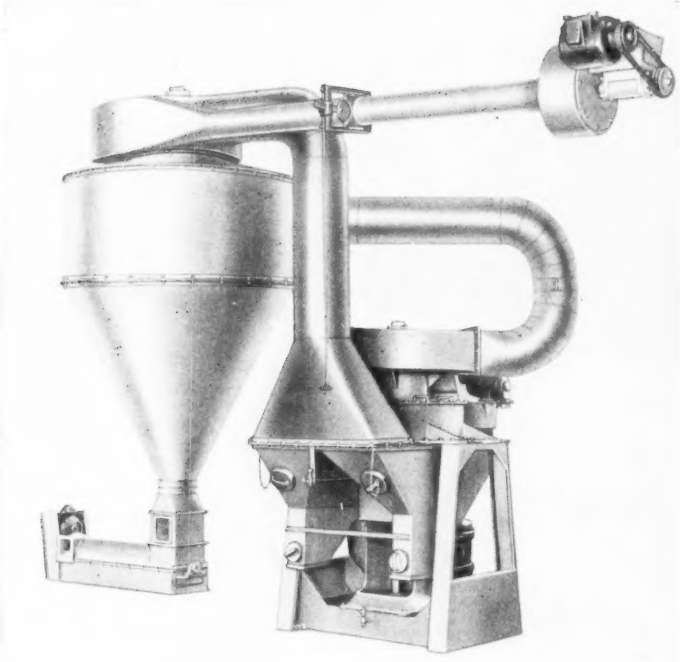
CATERPILLAR, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cotton Gin Engines

for chemical lint from cottonseed hulls



IT'S NOW Bauer

ALSO FOR MAKING HULL BRAN

BAUER-MEMPHIS DEFIBRATOR

This machine is an improved version of the Defibrator developed and patented by Reynell-Ware Co., Memphis, Tenn.

It salvages residual lint from cottonseed hulls. The lint has a high alpha cellulose content, and is remarkably free of contamination.

By the same token, the hulls come out in perfect condition for making hull bran.

So the Defibrator is a source of extra profit for the cottonseed processor.

Complete information, including performance data and specifications, will be gladly sent upon request.

Write, phone, or wire our office or our nearest representative.

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

1701 Sheridan Ave., Springfield, Ohio

REPRESENTATIVES: **M. Neumunz & Son, Inc. (Export), 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; A. H. Adams, 144 Pennsylvania Ave., South Portland, Me.; J. A. LeVan, P.O. Box 2065, Springhill, Ala.; F. F. Landis, Dallas, Ga.; Industrial Supplies, Inc., P.O. Box 36, Memphis, Tenn.; R. R. Dill, 468 Prairie Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.; C. C. Cantrell, 2541 Greene Ave., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. E. Thompson Co., 718 Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kenneth Wylie, Box 1764, Eugene, Ore.**

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING

Carolina JUTE BAGGING

TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.

LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

EXTRA STRENGTH

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.

MAXIMUM PROTECTION

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.

Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES

NINE DISTINCT TYPES

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN *Rotor Lift*

FOR THE ELEVATION OF FREE-FLOWING BULK MATERIALS

Designed for either vertical or inclined operation in the elevation of any free-flowing bulk material that can be conveyed by a horizontal screw conveyor.

The Rotor Lift is an all metal, dust-tight and waterproof machine with fewer operating parts than other similar units making for less maintenance and greater efficiency.

Write today-

For Further Information and Details

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

P. O. BOX 1217
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

53rd YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 53 **August 16, 1952** **Number 17**

Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

Officers and Editorial Staff

RICHARD HAUGHTON
Chairman of the Board

DICK HAUGHTON, Jr.
President and Advertising Manager

GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
Executive Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Editor

B. P. RIDGWAY
Vice-President and General Superintendent

WALTER B. MOORE
Assistant Editor

Washington Representative (Editorial Only)
FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

•

Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

•

Subscription Rates: 1 year $3; 2 years $5; 3 years $7; foreign $3.50 per year.
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

THE MECHANICAL STRIPPER is used to some extent in other sections of the Belt, but it is in Western Oklahoma and on the High Plains of Texas that this machine with the big appetite feels most at home. A record crop is in prospect in this stripper-conscious country, and a record number of machines will be used to help harvest it.

Photograph by Eob Taylor

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

Laugh It Off

Once upon a time there were two old maids named Binnie and Winnie who lived alone except for their pedigreed cat named Minnie. Now these ladies had such Victorian ideas on the subject of modern living that, for years, neither they nor their cat left the house for fear of "contamination."

One day a man came into the house and wooed the younger of the two ladies, who decided to marry him at once despite the vehement protestations of her sister. Finally realizing that her objections were futile, the older lady said to her sister, "I confess I am curious about married life. Promise me that you will write and tell me about it."

Two days later the spinster received a telegram from her sister with only three words on it . . . LET MINNIE OUT.

•

Sambo: Mandy, what's dat light shinin' in yo' eyes?
Mandy: Dat's my stop light, Rastus.

•

Lady buying a fur coat: "And can I wear this fur coat in the rain without hurting it?"

Smart Alec Salesman: "Madame, have you ever seen a skunk carrying an umbrella?"

•

Boss — "You're an hour late getting home with those mules, Bill."
Bill—"I know it. You see I picked up Reverend Davis on the way home and from there on the mules couldn't understand a word I said."

•

Lady of the House: "When you wait on the table tonight, please do not spill anything in front of my guests."

New Maid: "Don't worry, ma'am. I won't say a word."

•

What would a nation be without women?
A stagnation, I guess.

•

Three professional football players were sitting on the bench exchanging yarns about how they happened to leave school and take up professional playing.

"In my senior year at Yale," said the first player, "they made me take calculus. I just couldn't make head nor tail of it, so they threw me out on my ear."

"That's the way it was at Michigan," said the second man. "In my junior year I had to take advanced trigonometry, and I wasn't able to understand a thing, so out I went."

Then the U.C.L.A. man spoke up. "Say, did you fellows ever run across a subject called long division?"

•

There's nothing like a wedding
To make a feller learn;
At first he thinks she's his'n,
But later learns he's her'n.

•

The one-ring circus was in town. The hillbilly folks recognized all the band instruments except the slide trombone. One old settler, after studying it a long time, turned to his son and said, "Don't let on you're watching him, there's a trick to it. He ain't really swallerin' it."

•

"Here's how."
"Say when—I know how."

Higher Grade... Higher Price

when you defoliate with

AERO® Cyanamid, SPECIAL GRADE

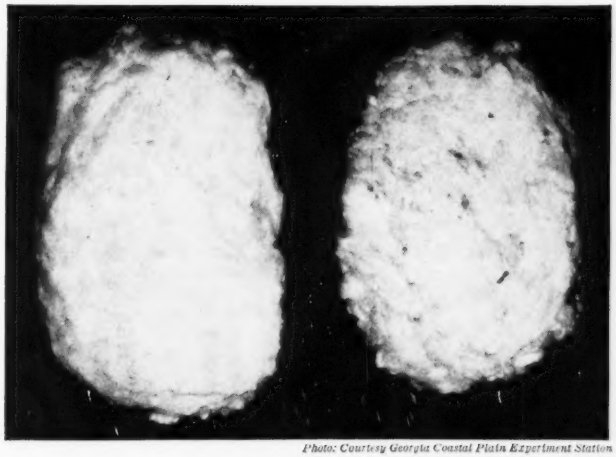


Photo: Courtesy Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station

Defoliated cotton (left) produced middling, and undefoliated cotton (right) low middling. The better price for the cleaner cotton was far above defoliation costs.

Higher price is only *one* reason for defoliating cotton. Here are some others:

- **Faster, easier, less costly picking—by hand or machine.**
- **Trash and leaf stain reduced to a minimum.**
- **More complete harvest at one picking.**
- **More air and sunshine reach early bolls, help prevent boll rot.**
- **Leaf fall starves late boll weevil broods...hastens maturity of a late crop.**
- **Leaves fall off without damage to the plant.**

To be sure of all these advantages, defoliate with Aero Cyanamid, Special Grade—the original and today the most widely used and most widely recommended of cotton defoliants. *Cyanamid offers you a wide margin of safety in dosage* . . . can be applied by airplane or ground dusting equipment.

For cotton defoliation under special conditions:

*Aero*Sodium Cyanamid, Dust (X-10)*—hygroscopic dust defoliant developed especially for use in the absence of dews in semi-arid areas.

*Aero*Sodium Cyanamid, Soluble (X-5)*—highly effective spray defoliant for semi-arid areas, where conditions favor a liquid over a dust application.

**Trade-mark*

See your supplier, write for literature.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

Branch Offices: 3505 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. • P. O. Box 808, Winchester, Va. • Brewster, Fla. Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.•111 Sutter St., San Francisco 4, Calif.•5025 Pattison Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

Phillips 66 Hexane is the Solvent for You!

SOUND INVESTMENT

No light ends to lose—no heavy residue. You buy only active solvent with a typical boiling range spread of 5° F.

IMPROVED CONTROL

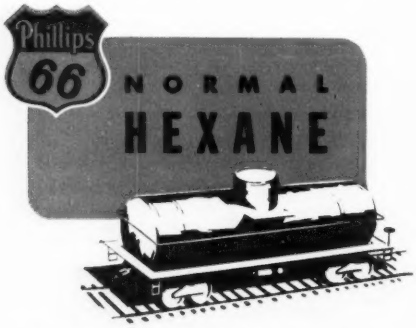
Phillips *66* Hexane has controlled uniformity to minimize your overall operating problems and reduce processing costs.

TOP QUALITY

Rigid solvent specifications prevent contamination—add no foreign tastes or odors to your oil or meal. It's pure, clean, water-white!

ASSURED SUPPLY

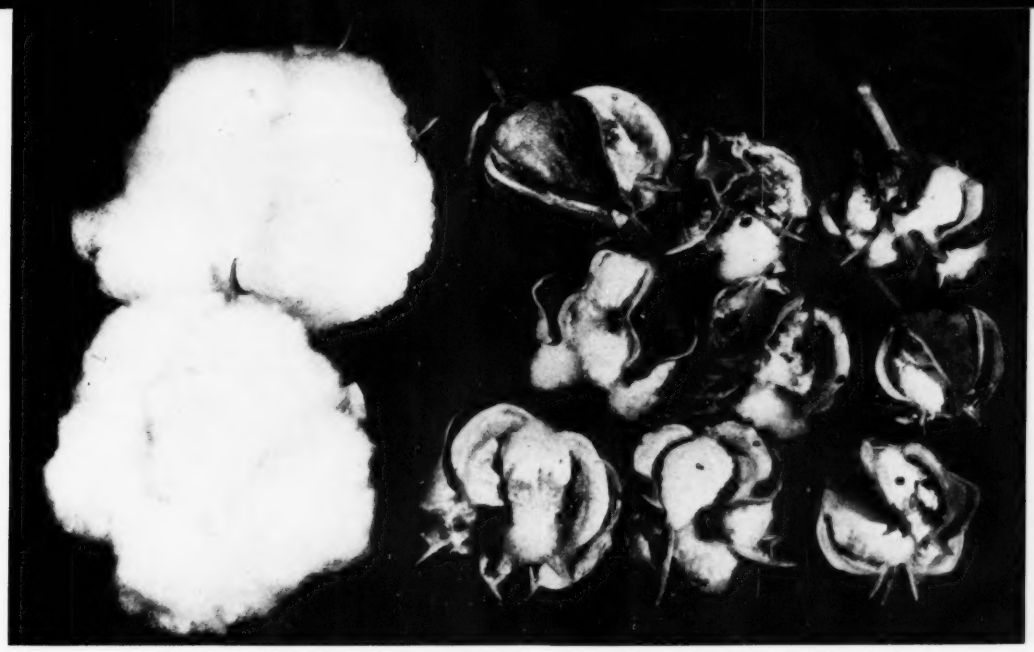
Phillips, world's largest hexane producer, maintains a large fleet of solvent tank cars for prompt shipment of your orders.



Write now for complete information on Phillips *66* Solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

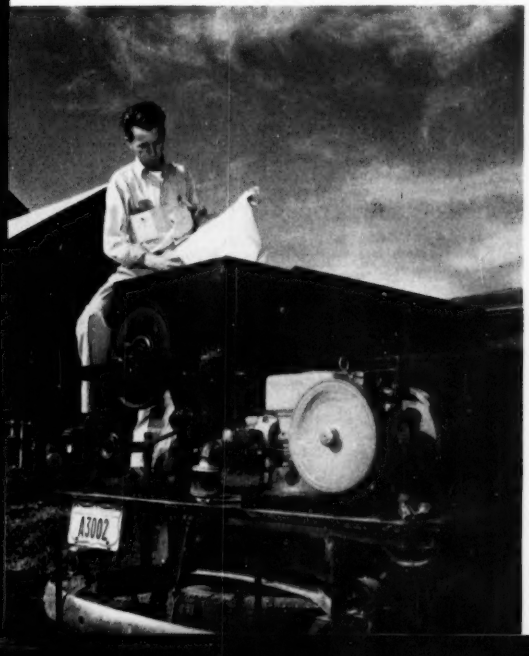
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION • BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA



CONTRAST BETWEEN pink bollworm damaged bolls and normal bolls. Those at right were totally destroyed.

Control of the Pink Bollworm

■ IN 45 COUNTIES in South Texas pink bollworm infestations this year are general for the first time in history, and more cotton will be lost to the pest than in all the preceding 35 years.



THE PINK BOLLWORM problem is of vital interest to ginners and cottonseed crushers from California to the Carolinas. How can it affect you!!! What can you do about it!!!

Most of you know little about the pink bollworm. Few of you have actually seen it, unless you have visited the infested areas in south Texas or in foreign countries where this destructive cotton insect has done serious damage under nearly all conditions of climate and cotton culture. You have not seen the pink bollworm in your area, because it has been held under rigid control in limited areas of the Southwestern states for 35 years.

For the past three years, however, the pest has been gaining strength; losses are mounting in south Texas, and possibilities of spread to your areas have increased many-fold. Many of the best qualified people in the cotton industry and in government are stepping up their studies of this problem by expansion of research designed to improve control and quarantine measures to stop these

By L. F. CURL

Regional Director, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Antonio

◄■ THIS IS ONE of a number of specially made machines that move from gin to gin and from area to area to determine the presence of the pink bollworm in gin trash.

CG&OMPress Photo.

Six-County Drive

Coastal Bend Begins Stalk Destruction Campaign

■ **POSTERS WARN of pink bollworm threat to cotton industry and urge growers to beat Nov. 1 plowup deadline.**

SOUTH TEXAS has learned to its sorrow—and to the tune of millions of dollars needlesly lost to insects this year—that (1) the only sure way to hold the pink bollworm in check is to carry out faithfully the prescribed planting and stalk destruction program, and that (2) failure to do so not only means heavy pink bollworm infestations and commercial damage by that pest, but costly attacks by the boll weevil and other insects.

L. F. Curl points out in the lead article in this issue (beginning on Page 11) that "more cotton will be lost to the pink bollworm in 1952 than in all the preceding 35 years." And in the Rio Grande Valley, especially, additional losses to the boll weevil have made the 1952 cotton season one of the most dismal in the history of that major cotton-producing area. Seems everybody knows that when you stick to the planting and plowup dates in the heavily infested areas the pink bollworm and the boll weevil are effectively controlled—but somehow the lesson just hasn't stuck.

It is hoped that a six-county drive now underway in the Coastal Bend area will prevent a repetition of this year's experience. Posters are going up in thousands of places in those counties, warning that the pink bollworm "could destroy the cotton industry" in that area and urging growers to destroy cotton stalks immediately after cotton is harvested.

There are pink bollworm committees in Nueces, San Patricio, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Bee and Refugio counties working intelligently to get this important job done. On these committees are farmers, ginners, bankers and other business men who understand the true meaning of the Pink Menace and are determined to do something about it. Coordinating the activities of the six county committees is an overall Coastal Bend Pink Bollworm Committee made up of three men from each county.

Among the county agents taking an active part in this drive to hold the pink bollworm in check is R. R. Gibb of San Patricio and Aransas counties. Active also are such men as Warren C. Maxwell, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine district leader stationed at Bay City, and Douglas M. McEachern, BEPQ area leader at Corpus Christi.

Maxwell has suggested that cottonseed crushers, ginners and other business men take every opportunity to bring the absolute necessity of early and effective stalk destruction to the attention of growers. One way to do this, Maxwell says, is to overprint timely messages on stationery or place the messages on stationery with a rubber stamp. Maxwell suggests the following:

"Pink Bollworm Quarantine Notice. Legal Stalk Destruction Deadline—Nov. 1. Plow under earlier to help control all cotton insects and improve your soil. See your county agent, ginner, inspector."

"We Must Control the Pink Bollworm. We can help ourselves only by meeting all Quarantine requirements PROMPTLY."

"We Need to Grow Cotton. Control the Pink Bollworm. Plow under all cotton stalks before Nov. 1 deadline and increase all cotton insect control."

In an article in the March 29, 1952 issue of this publication we said: "We have already lost the initiative in the fight against the pink bollworm. Shall we regain it and go on to win, or will 1952 be the year in which this most destructive of all the cotton pests breaks through our faltering defenses to become a Beltwide rather than a regional problem?"

This is still a good question. What the answer is to be depends largely on how well the stalk destruction program is carried out in South Texas in the next few weeks.

losses and spread. Whatever is done to stop this pest, however, must be done by the farmers and the gin and oil mill people working as a team with state and federal agencies. It cannot be controlled by any group working alone.

Extremely light infestations of the pink bollworm exist in 1952 in parts of the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. Infestations heavy enough to cause commercial damage to the crop exist in about 45 counties of south Texas. In these south Texas counties, the infestations are general for the first time in history, although many individual fields will escape damage because of early maturity. Loss of yield and lint damage, although still moderately low, will be considerable. **More cotton will be lost to the pink bollworm in 1952 than in all the preceding 35 years.** Grade damage will be heavy. Total losses could reach many millions of dollars in this relatively small part of the country's cotton area.

What brought about this acute situation after long years of successful control?

Successful control of the pink bollworm in local areas must begin with early destruction of the stalks of the preceding year's crop. This fact is forcefully illustrated by the situation in south Texas and northern Mexico today. In the fall of 1951 some of the crop was late, picking was slow, and some farmers just took it easy for no particular reason. Because of these facts, late bolls matured that were not picked; hundreds of millions of pink bollworms reached maturity in these late bolls and hibernated in them. There they stayed alive after the stalks were cut, too late for effective control.

Many things happened to these hibernating worms while they were waiting for the 1952 crop to be planted. Where the stalks were cut early, large numbers died on the hot sun-heated ground. Where new-type stalk shredders were used, half of their number were killed by the machine during the act of cutting the stalks. Millions died after being deeply buried by the farmer's plow. Many of the others died for one reason or another during the hibernation period between the end of the 1951 crop and the beginning of squaring in the spring of 1952. There were so many of them at the beginning, however, that millions were still alive when the 1952 crop began to square. With the first rains and spring warmth, these patient, hardy little pink worms began to crawl out of their resting places in the old bolls and locks of seed cotton of the previous crop. Usually, they found a spot a few inches away suited to their needs and immediately began the mysterious process of changing themselves into pupae. A few days later they emerged as small moths ready to mate and lay their 50-200 eggs each on nearby cotton plants. The moths died, usually within a few days, without having eaten any food. There is no monkey business at this critical stage of the pink bollworm's life. The only purpose of that long winter wait was the struggle for survival of the species.

In the spring, after the eggs are laid by the moths developing from the overwintering worms, the farmer loses the initiative in his fight to protect the crop of that year. The initiative is then with the pink bollworm.

Is there something that can be done during the current growing season to help control the pink bollworm?

Yes. Damage can be greatly reduced by heavy and frequent applications of DDT. The use of insecticides does not usually reduce the number of pink bollworms going into hibernation, and thus has no long-range value. In other words, unless cultural controls, including stalk destruction, are used to reduce the number of hibernating worms, there will always be large populations attacking the new crop. Chemical controls are at present only supplementary to cultural control and regulatory measures.

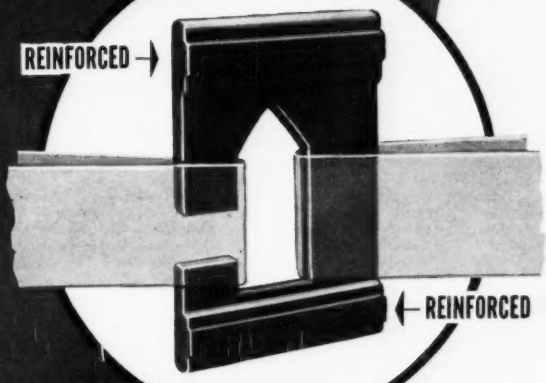
What are cultural and regulatory controls?

Cultural control is a carefully planned procedure based on cultural practices for cotton and on the life history of the pink bollworm. These two factors are correlated with local climatic conditions in such a way that the crop is produced under conditions most favorable to the cotton plant and least favorable to the pink bollworm. Man can change the plant

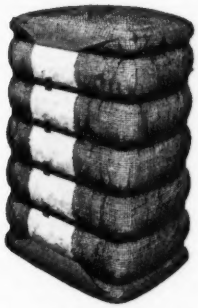
(Continued on Page 31)

NEW! REINFORCED!

DIXISTEEL BUCKLES



Made to bear the brunt!



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

IT'S THE BUCKLE that stands the shock when the press is opened—especially when the cotton is dry and spongy.

Now DIXISTEEL Buckles are reinforced, top and bottom, with an extra-heavy bead, to stand the extra shock and strain resulting from modern presses.

These new, heavy-duty buckles thread easily, provide firm seating, won't slip or slide, or cut the tie.

They are perfect companions to DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties—favorites with ginners since 1901.

This year play it safe. Order early. Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties with new, reinforced Buckles!

made only by the

DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Firepack Loss Declines

Ginners Making Progress With Hot Bale Problem

■ IMPROVEMENT revealed by statistics, but National Cotton Council's Industrywide Fire Prevention Committee plans intensified program to cut loss. Urge ginners to use red tags and extra care this season to maintain progress as mechanical harvesting increases danger.

GINNERS ARE beginning to whip the "hot bale" problem, if newly released cotton fire statistics are any indication. During the 1950-51 season, according to the Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service, the proportion of baled cotton fires caused by firepacks was only 62 percent. This compares with 80 percent in 1949-50, 85 percent in 1948-49 and 78 percent in 1947-48.

Still more important, firepacks were responsible for only 5 percent of all bales destroyed by fire in 1950-51. For comparison, firepacks were blamed for 25 percent of fire destroyed bales in 1949-50, 17 percent in 1948-49, 26 percent in 1947-48 and 20 percent in 1946-47.

No one can say for sure just why the situation has improved. But at least part of the credit can go to the "red tag" program started in 1950 by the National Cotton Council's Industrywide Fire Prevention Committee.

The idea behind the red tag program is simple. Sometimes a ginner may think he has a hot bale. He may detect a suspicious odor, or have some other reason for believing a bale might be firepacked. If he's in a hurry, he may forget his suspicions and lose track of the bale or bales in question.

This doesn't happen if he has red tags on hand—and uses them. He identifies the suspected firepacked bale with a handy tag, then isolates it for at least 72 hours. As an added precaution, he also tags and isolates the bale preceding and the one following the suspected firepack.

This way, even though there may have been a firepack, there is no danger of losing a large number of bales. After the 72-hour isolation period is over, the ginner simply removes the tags—which can be re-used—and puts the bales into the normal marketing channels.

The red tag provides a danger signal to anyone who sees the suspected bale through the lettering on one side: "Danger! Fire Bale. Hold for at least 3 days before shipping. Be Careful: Keep this bale away from other cotton." A place is provided for dating the tag. On the reverse side, "Fire Bale" is printed in large lettering, along with other information on handling the bale.

Sometimes a ginner may want to identify a known firepacked bale with a red tag. But this should be strictly a temporary measure. The only thing to do with a known hot bale it to tear it open and remove the smoldering or burning lint.

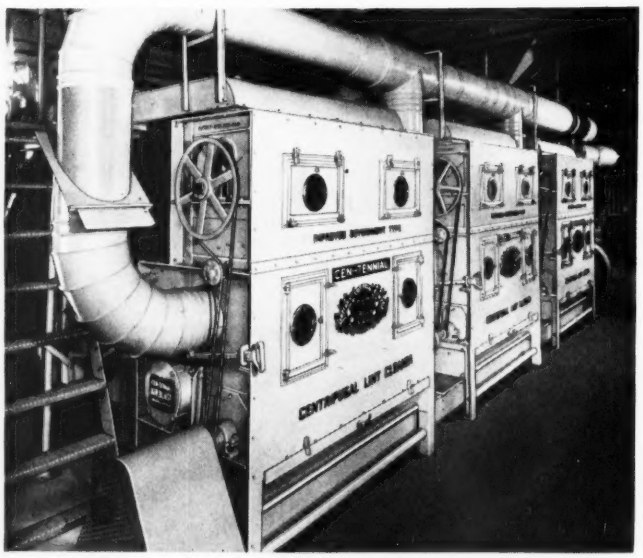
This year, as in 1950 and 1951, the National Cotton Council is distributing red tags to ginners across the Cotton Belt—except in areas where state ginner associations already have a similar program. Any ginner who needs additional tags can get them by writing: National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

All told, the Council has distributed about 145,000 of the tags since the program began. All tags have been supplied free of charge by three companies: Dennison Manufacturing Co., Farmingham, Mass; Denney Tag Co., and Keystone Tag Co., both of West Chester, Pa.

Though ginners can be proud of their improving record in preventing and controlling hot bales, they shouldn't forget that the danger of firepacks actually may be increasing. More and more cotton is being harvested mechanically. Rough harvesting means more spark-producing foreign materials in seed cotton—and more gin machinery for the cotton to pass through.

Recognizing the necessity for reducing

(Continued on Page 39)



FOR CLEANER COTTON WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED GOVERNMENT TYPE CENTRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS • COLUMBUS, GA. • MEMPHIS, TENN.

Delta cotton ginners hear a discussion of The Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Contribution to

The GINNING EDUCATION Program

By E. H. BROOKS *Vice-President, Continental Gin Company, Birmingham, Alabama*

■ **THE AUTHOR made the accompanying talk on Aug. 5 at the Delta Ginners Short Course held at Greenville, Miss., and appeared on the program as a representative of the Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Association. He discusses the responsibility of the manufacturer and the ginner in safeguarding cotton's future and stresses the growing need for a broad program of gin-operator education to assure maximum gin-plant efficiency.—ED.**

THERE ARE MANY segments, or spheres of activity, in the cotton industry. We have producers, ginners, merchants, warehousemen and spinners. All of these groups are engaged in the handling or processing of the basic product—cotton. In addition, there are many activities which stem from the handling, processing and marketing of the countless byproducts of the cotton plant—too many to mention here. Of all of these groups in the cotton industry, no single one of them, in my opinion, occupies a more important place than the cotton ginner. That is why I feel honored to have the privilege of taking part in your program today.

The subject assigned to me is "The Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Contribution to the Ginning Education Program." Before discussing this subject, let's take a look at some of the background which has affected the activities of both the ginner and the gin machinery manufacturer.

Many of us can remember when a cotton gin was very simple, both in size and scope of operation. Many gins were operated as an adjunct, or sideline, for a crossroads, country general store. In many cases the store owner operated the gin primarily as a means of collecting money he had advanced to cotton producers in his vicinity. The simple gin of those days usually employed negro labor from the cotton field.

There were thousands of these relatively small gins in the Cotton Belt. In 1900, for example, there were approximately 30,000 gin outfits in operation.

What is the picture today? A study made by the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory in 1945 showed that the number of gin plants had gradually been reduced to approximately 8,000. At first glance, this would indicate that the ginning of cotton as a business is on the way out. All of us know, however, that this is not the case. What has happened is that the cotton ginning business has grown up. It is "big business" now. The changes which have taken place in cotton harvesting methods have made it necessary to add drying, cleaning and hull extracting equipment to the simple country gin of earlier times.

The investment required to establish a ginning business today makes it imperative that several times as many bales per gin plant be processed in a given time as was the case in former years. Speaking of investment, even as late as 1945, the average 4-stand Delta gin, equipped only for hand picked cotton containing a moderate amount of foreign matter, represented an investment of approximately $35,000. Today a 4-stand plant properly equipped to cope with present conditions in the Delta requires an investment of approximately $82,000. This increase is not enitrely the result of additional gin machinery. Some of the increase results from the installation of longer scales, bale handling equipment and other auxiliaries now used in and around gin plants that were not deemed essential in the past.

With this brief background in mind, let's consider my subject, "The Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Contribution to the Ginning Education Program."

It is obvious to all of us, and it has been mentioned many times on previous programs such as this, that it is essential that we all work together to safeguard the future of cotton. You have been told by some that cotton is at the crossroads. Synthetic fiber, a potent competitor of cotton, must be reckoned with. Because of the uniformity, cleanliness, and other desirable characteristics, the competition from synthetics points up the essentiality of preserving at all times the valuable characteristics of the natural fiber and of doing the best possible job of ginning. This is particularly important in the Delta because of the specialized usages of the fine cotton produced in this section.

Just what position do you as ginners and we as machinery manufacturers occupy in this picture—and what are some of our responsibilities? First, with reference to gin machinery manufacturers, we are responsible for the production of machinery that will efficiently process all varieties and types of cotton.

You, as ginners, are responsible for the proper operation of the equipment which we manufacture and place in your hands. I stated at the outset that I believe the cotton ginner today occupies one of the most important, if not the most important, position in the entire industry. Here is why I think that. It makes little difference, as far as the end result is concerned, whether a bad sample of cotton is produced by a run-down, obsolete gin plant, or whether a bad sample of cotton is produced by one of the most modern gin plants. The loss is there and somebody suffers.

There is this difference, however. In the first case, perhaps, there is very little the gin operator can do at the

(Continued on Page 33)

As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• Geese for Weed Control

THERE ARE SOME who say geese will ruin land, but two dozen or so California cotton growers either haven't heard it or don't believe it, and are using flocks ranging from 100 to 400 birds to keep down Johnson grass in fields. The field is fenced with mesh wire and the geese turned in to go to work. When the grass is thick, it takes about 5 birds to the acre to keep a field clean the first year. The second year, it is said, 2 to 3 geese can do the job.

• Filtration-Extraction Costs

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS have seen a great deal in these columns about the new filtration-extraction process developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, but not much has been said until now about the cost of installing the system. The dollars-and-cents phase is treated in a joint article by four Southern Lab people, beginning on Page 18. Its title: A Preliminary Cost Study of the Filtration Extraction of Cottonseed.

• Q's and A's on PBW

L. F. CURL of USDA-BEPQ asks some pertinent questions about the pink bollworm and gives some sound answers to them in an article beginning on Page 11. This cotton pest has come pretty close to hogging the headlines in recent months, what with its alarming spread and record-breaking damage to the crop in South Texas this year. Everybody is thinking about the pest and USDA-BEPQ, the National Cotton Council and other agencies are beginning to show some real progress in a coordinated plan to whip it.

• On Ginning Education

E. H. (Gene) BROOKS, representing the Gin Machinery Manufacturers Association, discussed the ginning education program at the Delta Ginners Short Course the first week in August and stressed the part the machinery manufacturers play in that program. Brooks' talk, which begins on Page 15, is highly recommended reading for all ginners and points up the great job they have done in meeting the challenge of rough harvesting and mechanization.

• Pleased with Ladybugs

GEORGE SOOTER, Shallowater, Texas, farmer whose experiment with ladybugs was reported July 19 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, is well pleased by results to date from using four gallons of the bugs to fight harmful insects on 125 acres of cotton. He is sure that the ladybugs have done a good job of cleaning up cotton pests and is using them in his grain sorghum fields to fight aphids. Final proof of the benefits of ladybugs will have to wait until the cotton is picked and the experiment checked carefully.

• Snow Surveys Useful

SNOW SURVEYS made last winter on the Sierra Mountains have proved accurate guides to the flow of water of the Kings River in California. Charles L. Kaupke, Kings River Water Association, reports that estimates made March 1 on the basis of snow surveys were within 10 percent of the actual river flow from April through July. Flow has been the heaviest since 1938.

• Even Broomsedge Useful

WHO WOULD HAVE thought that anyone would ever find a use for broomsedge which is such a nuisance for farmers? Their wives can use it, says the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Broomsedge gathered this month and dried in the shade will dye wool a permanent brass color. Goldenrod flowers also make a brass-colored dye for woolen materials.

• Bug Photography Made Easy

AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY scientists have found a way to make insects stand still long enough to have their picture taken. Getting pictures of bugs without killing them has long been a problem, but the Cornell people can make the pests stand still by using dry ice to slow them down. Then, when the portrait is completed, the bugs recover and go about their business good as ever.

• Warfare at Farm Level

BIOLOGICAL warfare can be waged against farm animals and crops, as well as people. And because the welfare of the U.S. is largely dependent upon its farms, steps have been taken to protect their productive capacity against the introduction of diseases, insects, and other pests that might damage this phase of the national defense effort. This job has been undertaken by USDA at the request of the Civil Defense Administration. The administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration has assumed the major responsibility within the Department.

USDA lists nine ways agricultural and livestock producers can reduce materially the possibilities of damage from a biological warfare attack:

(1) Learn as much as possible about the diseases, insects, and other pests that might appear.

(2) Keep a careful watch over livestock and crops and report any unusual disease, insect, or other pest or any unusual increase in the occurrence of familiar types.

(3) Give extra attention to approved measures of sanitation and disease prevention in herds and flocks.

(4) Isolate sick animals; dispose properly of those that die of disease.

(5) Be sure additions to the herd or flock are healthy; see that recognized tests are made; isolate animals coming from sales, fairs, auctions, and the like until danger of the introduction of disease is past.

(6) Plant disease-resistant varieties of crops.

(7) Treat seed according to approved methods.

(8) Practice insect and plant disease control with timely use of insecticides and fungicides.

(9) Help prevent the spread of damaging rumors.

The most important of these points, USDA emphasizes, is to **watch** and **report.** Report plant disease and insect damage to the county agent. Report animal disease symptoms to the nearest state or federal veterinarian—in any case, to a veterinarian.

Extension of Valley Plowup Deadline Being Studied

To extend the stalk destruction deadline in the Rio Grande Valley or not to extend it—that is the question now being studied by Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White, who met with the Valley Cotton Improvement Committee Aug. 13 to discuss the matter.

The Committee voted that the Aug. 31 deadline be held, but recommended that certain hardship cases be given special consideration. The Committee said, however, that extensions in individual cases should be granted only if (1) cotton is defoliated by Sept. 1, (2) if it is shredded by Sept. 15, and (3) if finally plowed up by Oct. 1.

State Department of Agriculture and USDA entomologists made a study of the hardship areas and were to report to Commissioner White on the afternoon of Aug. 15. Some observers in the Valley who are close to the situation were predicting that no extensions would be granted.

Key to Valley grower sentiment in the matter of extending the Aug. 31 deadline can be found in the attitude of farmers who attended an Edinburg Farm Bureau meeting on the night of Aug. 12. Even though the Edinburg area is one in which the so-called hardship cases are found, all but three of the 56 growers who attended the meeting said "hold the deadline."

A heavy leafworm infestation in the Valley will aid in the defoliation program and minimize the need for a deadline extension. And, it is being predicted by a number of Valley farm leaders, if White does grant extensions they will be "few, rare and far between."

Garment Industry Expects Continued Good Demand

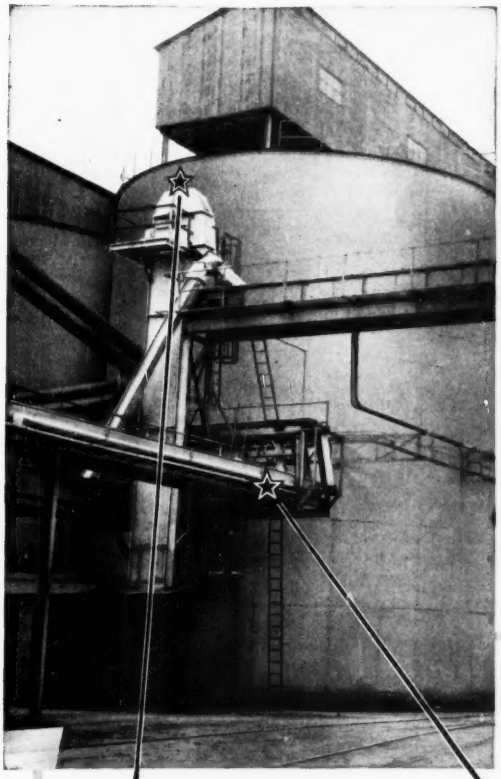
Good business now and continued good demand expected in the future were reported by leaders of the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association at their convention in Memphis, Aug. 11-13. Spokesmen said that many firms are unable to supply current demand and that business is expected to continue to rise throughout the remainder of the year, in contrast to the sharp depression in the industry a year ago.

Alabama Crushers Move

T. R. Cain, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, has moved his office to 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, Ala., from his previous address of 213 in the same building.

MATCH YOUR JOB of Materials Handling...

with LINK-BELT Bucket Elevators and Screw Conveyors



LINK-BELT offers you the most diversified line of both... plus wide engineering experience

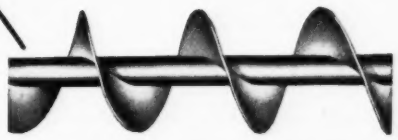
MOVE bulk materials with top efficiency. Choose your bucket elevators and screw conveyors from the complete Link-Belt line . . . engineered to meet your exact requirements.

For maximum results — different materials and varying conditions require specific types of materials handling equipment. That's why Link-Belt builds many types and sizes of enclosed conveying equipment . . . the *widest range* of bucket elevators and screw conveyors.

When you need bucket elevators or screw conveyors . . . choose them from the most diversified quality line on the market. Call in Link-Belt, the world's leading manufacturer of elevating and conveying machinery.

Midwest soybean oil mill uses several combinations of Link-Belt Bucket Elevators and Screw Conveyors to insure smooth flow of beans throughout process.

Centrifugal discharge bucket elevator runs at high speeds for high capacities. Suitable for most materials.



Helicoid or Sectional Conveyor Screws — for general screw conveyor applications, — may also be furnished in the metal and finish best suited to your purpose and with components selected from the most complete line.

LINK-BELT

BUCKET ELEVATORS AND SCREW CONVEYORS

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

12,349-C

A Preliminary Cost Study of the Filtration Extraction of Cottonseed[1]

By R. M. PERSELL, E. F. POLLARD, F. A. DECKBAR Jr., and E. A. GASTROCK

Southern Regional Research Laboratory[2]
New Orleans, Louisiana

A NEW, simplified method of direct solvent extraction, called filtration extraction, has been developed on a pilot-plant scale, and has been previously reported (*2*). Use of the filtration extraction process for cottonseed involves neither the meticulous preparation of the flakes required in other direct solvent-extraction processes nor such extensive equipment as the presses used in solvent extraction with prepressing. The "fines" problem is minimized, a more concentrated miscella is obtained, and solvent content of the extracted marc is lower. The widespread response of industry when this process was publicized indicated that there would be interest in a cost analysis. The purpose of this paper is to present a preliminary cost study of the application of this process to cottonseed as an indication to management of the overall cost considerations.

The process (see the flow diagram, Figure 1) differs from other solvent extraction processes in that practically all of the oil goes into solution in a slurry mixing tank during a 15- to 20-minute soaking of the specially cooked flakes in commercial hexane (*2*). The slurry is fed to a continuous horizontal vacuum filter where the concentrated miscella is separated from the meal by three successive countercurrent washes. The meal is discharged by use of a motor-driven scroll. Residual lipids in the meal are 1 percent or less; free gossypol content is less than 0.03 percent; and nitrogen solubility is as high as 40 percent. The oil produced is of high quality, comparable to the best produced by any commercial process.

Material Balance and Equipment Size

The calculated material balance for a plant processing 100 tons of cottonseed a day are given in Table I. These values were used in estimating equipment sizes.

The major items of equipment for a 100-ton a day filtration-extraction plant include conventional preparation equipment for a plant of this capacity; conventional 60-inch, 5-high rolls; and 85-inch, 5-high cooker, and 60-inch re-forming rolls for flaking and conditioning the meats; a 6-ft., continuous, horizontal, rotary vacuum filter with slurry mixing conveyor, vacuum receivers, surge tanks, vacuum pump, filtrate pumps, and blowback system; oil and solvent recovery unit, complete with evaporator, stripper, oil and solvent storage tanks, and auxiliary equipment, to recover approximately 18 tons a day of crude oil from a 32 percent by weight oil-hexane miscella; and meal desolventizing unit, complete with vapor scrubbing system and auxiliary equipment to handle approximately 40 tons a day (dry weight) defatted cottonseed meal containing 25 percent hexane.

Plant Investment Costs

The estimated total cost of the 100-ton a day plant, excluding office buildings, control laboratory, and steam-generating plant, is given in Table II.

Equipment costs are for a plant layout based on the pilot-plant experience for the filtration - extraction operation and on current conventional practice for the remainder of the mill. They include the basic item, drive and control, and any piping considered an integral part of the equipment. Current quotations from equipment manufacturers were used.

Percentages used in the estimate were selected from published information (*1, 3*) concerning the estimation of total plant costs based upon equipment costs. Installed cost includes the basic equipment item plus installation labor, foundation and supports, installation of drive equipment and related auxiliaries (motors, starters, and wiring for process equipment), insulation, painting, and any piping considered an integral part. Instrumentation cost includes any control valves and air piping required. Piping, process, and utility refers to the pipe, valves, and fittings associated directly with the process equipment and utility lines. This portion of the piping is bounded by the area of the process building, even though the building may be an open framework structure. Outside lines include piping external to the building area and outside electrical feeder lines. Manufacturing buildings include service facilities such as heating, ventilation, sanitary plumbing (piping within building area but not associated with the process), lighting and equipment supports considered an integral part of the structure; and electrical services within the building area.

The total plant costs shown in the table thus represent the current probable

Table I. Material Balance for a 100-Ton a Day Cottonseed Processing Plant Employing Filtration Extraction

	lb.
Cottonseed [1] (18.6% oil, 3.76% NH_3)	200,000
Linters [1] (0.61% oil)	19,000
Loss [1]	12,230
Hulls [1] (0.53% oil)	44,420
Meats fraction	124,350
Oil in meats	36,830
Final meal	88,400
Oil in final meal	(1.0%) 884
Solvent in marc	(25%) 29,470
Oil extracted	35,950
Total oil recovered	35,950
Miscella to evaporator	(32%) 112,340
Miscella to stripper	(90%) 39,940
Solvent from evaporator	72,400
Solvent from stripper	3,990
Total solvent in miscella	76,390
Total solvent	105,860
Solvent-Meat Ratio	0.85/1.00

[1] Source: Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 39, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, May 1951.

Table II. Total Plant Cost Estimates: 100-Ton a Day Filtration-Extraction [1]

	Receiving and storage	Mechanical preparation [2]	Conditioning [3]	Filtration-extraction [4]	Meal processing	Total
(a) Equipment cost	139,500.00	221,500.00	65,500.00	106,500.00	25,500.00	558,500.00
(b) Installation, 20% of (a)	27,900.00	44,300.00	13,100.00	21,300.00	5,100.00	111,700.00
(c) Installed cost	167,400.00	265,800.00	78,600.00	127,800.00	30,600.00	674,200.00
(d) Instrumentation, approximated	—	—	2,000.00	8,000.00	—	10,000.00
(e) Piping, process, and utility, approximated	—	—	2,000.00	33,000.00	—	35,000.00
(f) Outside lines, 6.5% of (c)	—	17,280.00	5,110.00	8,210.00	1,990.00	32,690.00
(g) Mfg. buildings, 25% of (c)	—	66,450.00	19,650.00	31,950.00	7,650.00	125,700.00
(h) Total physical costs	167,400.00	349,530.00	107,360.00	209,060.00	40,240.00	873,590.00
(i) Other costs, 17.5% of (h)	29,300.00	61,160.00	18,790.00	36,590.00	7,040.00	152,880.00
(j) Total plant costs	196,700.00	410,690.00	126,150.00	245,650.00	47,280.00	1,026,470.00

[1] All costs are on a 1952 basis.
[2] Includes cleaning, delinting, lint baling, and hulling and separating.
[3] Includes flaking, cooking and re-forming.
[4] Includes oil and meal recovery.

[1] Report of a study made under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

[2] One of the laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

costs of such a plant. The table also indicates which items are based on current conventional operations and which on the new developments involved in filtration-extraction.

A commercial direct solvent-extraction plant is presently being adapted to filtration extraction. Its operation will give the information necessary for detailed designs to meet the requirements of particular situations. A firmer cost estimate of commercial filtration-extraction plants can then be made.

Plant Conversion Costs

Cost estimates are given in Table III for filtration-extraction units of 50, 100, 200, and 400 tons a day capacity. The basis of these estimates was the same as that used to obtain the filtration-extraction costs given in Table II.

In converting a screw-press or hydraulic-press mill to filtration-extraction, the filtration-extraction unit would replace the presses. Thus these estimated costs can be used as the approximate cost of converting screw-press or hydraulic-press mills provided that the equipment for conditioning is available or accounted for.

The cost of converting solvent extraction plants would be the cost of replacing the conventional extractor with the filter and its immediate accessories. The equipment costs, not including installation costs, for these are:

Tons a day	Cost in dollars
50	22,600
100	30,500
200	47,000
400	64,500

Table III. Filtration-Extraction Unit Costs[1]

	Plant capacity—tons a day			
	50	100	200	400
(a) Equipment cost	82,400.00	106,500.00	152,200.00	231,500.00
(b) Installation, 20% of (a)	16,480.00	21,300.00	30,400.00	46,300.00
(c) Installed cost	98,880.00	127,800.00	182,640.00	277,800.00
(d) Instrumentation, approximated	6,500.00	8,000.00	11,000.00	16,000.00
(e) Piping, process, and utility, approximated	25,000.00	33,000.00	50,000.00	70,000.00
(f) Outside lines, 6.5% of (c)	6,230.00	8,310.00	11,870.00	18,060.00
(g) Mfg. buildings, 25% of (c)	24,720.00	31,950.00	45,660.00	69,450.00
(h) Physical cost	161,330.00	209,060.00	301,170.00	451,310.00
(i) Other costs, 17.5% of (h)	28,230.00	36,590.00	52,710.00	78,980.00
(j) Total costs	189,560.00	245,650.00	353,880.00	530,290.00

[1] Includes oil and meal recovery.

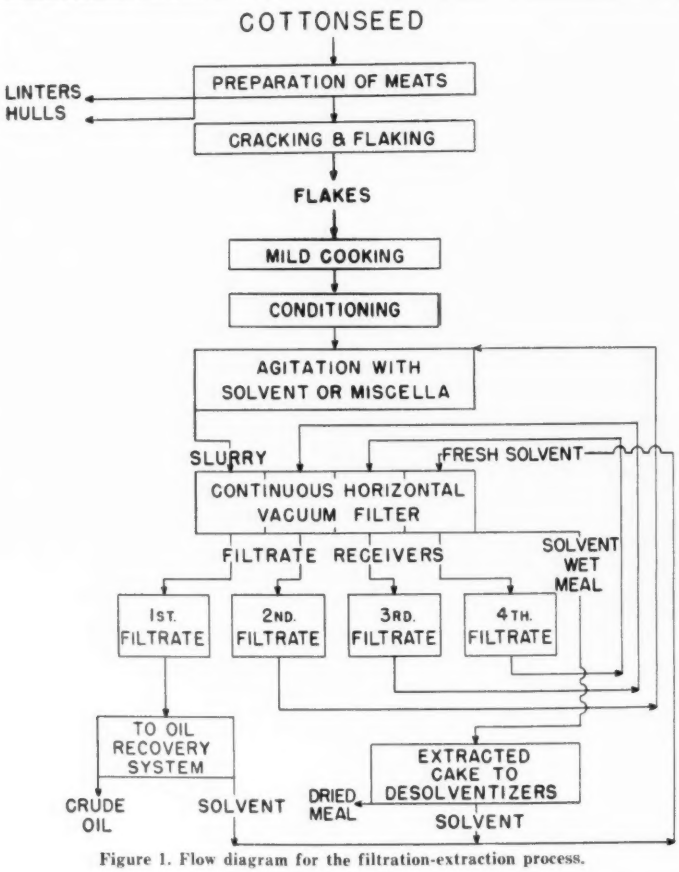


Figure 1. Flow diagram for the filtration-extraction process.

Operating Costs

Detailed data are not available at present for estimating operating costs. However, the absence of critical operating conditions, the ease of control of the filtration-extraction operation, and the high degree of automatic control which should be possible indicate that considerable savings could be expected. These factors will give low down-time, uniformity of products, and lower labor costs. Lower utility costs are indicated by the following comparative figures for a 100-ton a day plant using filtration-extraction and one using direct extraction.

	Filtration-extraction	Conventional direct extraction
Solvent in marc, lb.	29,470	88,400
Solvent in miscella, lb.	76,390	143,800

Thus for filtration-extraction only 33 percent as much solvent must be removed in the meal drying system and 53 percent as much in the miscella evaporator as for conventional direct-extraction.

Summary and Conclusion

This study, which has been based on the present stage of development of the filtration-extraction process, indicates that the cost of a plant processing 100 tons of cottonseed a day would be in line with that of comparable conventional direct solvent extraction plants, with some savings in favor of the filtration-extraction process. The possibility of a high degree of mechanization and the anticipation of low supervision and operating costs in filtration-extraction plants are also advantages over the conventional processes. The production of oil and meal of high quality will ensure maximum returns from the products. When the commercial plant now being developed has been in operation it will be possible to make firmer estimates of investment and operating costs.

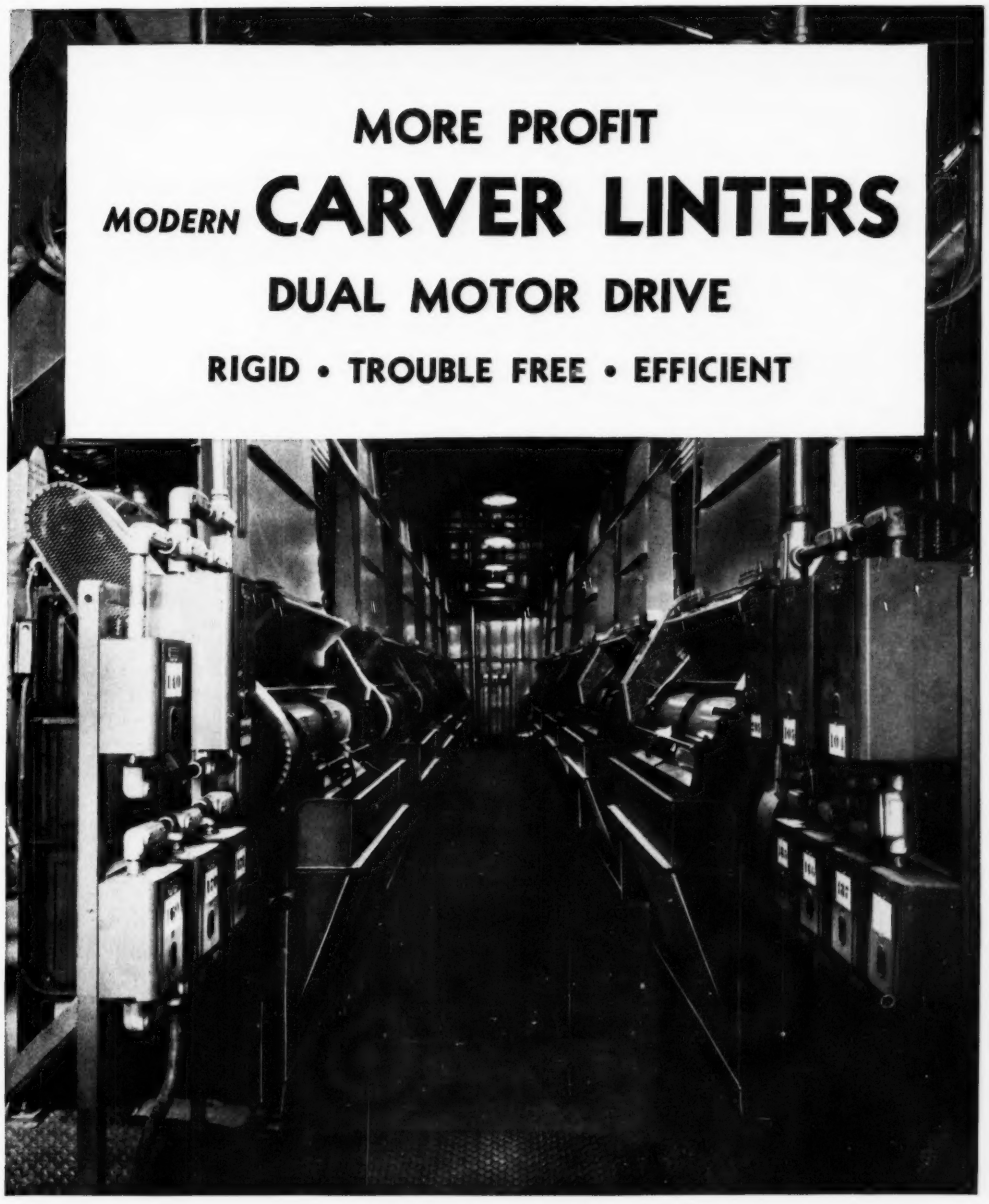
Literature Cited

1. Chilton, C. H. Chem. Eng. *56* (6), 97-106 (1949).
2. D'Aquin, E. L., et al. Pilot-Plant Development of the Filtration-Extraction Process (In preparation).
3. Dybdal, E. C. Chem. Eng. Prog. *46* (2), 57-66 (1950).

Warn Against Late Season Cotton Insect Attacks

The National Cotton Council is urging cotton farmers to keep a close check on their fields and to act swiftly if damaging infestations of boll weevils, bollworms or other destructive pests are found. In some past years, the cotton crop has been seriously damaged by sudden invasions of pests, particularly late in the season when boll weevils are migrating.

A seige of wet weather during the next few weeks could result in damaging infestations in many places where insects have not threatened seriously all season, the Council adds.



CARVER COTTON GIN CO.

DIVISION OF THE MURRAY CO. OF TEXAS, INC.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Phone or write our nearest office

MEMPHIS 146 E. BUTLER STREET • **ATLANTA** FOSTER STREET and SOUTHERN R. R. • **DALLAS** 3200 CANTON STREET

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Farm Leaders Waiting**—Farm leaders are adopting a "wait and see" attitude toward the two presidential candidates. There is no preponderant leaning now toward either Dwight Eisenhower or Adlai Stevenson, judging from the cautious comment by officials of the major farm organizations.

The exception is, of course, the National Farmers Union. The Union long has made a policy of openly and actively endorsing and working for the nominee of the Democratic party. This year is no exception. Observers, however, rate the Union as having only minor political influence nationally.

Heads of the Farm Bureau, National Grange and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives appear to be undecided. None of them is satisfied with the party platforms, but will be more influenced by the farm program pronouncements of the candidates. If anything, most of them appear to hope that Eisenhower will come out with a program they can support. That, however, is more of a personal than an official attitude.

There is very little in the official record or personal writings or speeches of either candidate that would give a clue as to their farm program views. Both have a smattering of early farm background. Neither, however, has had very close contact with farm matters since their earlier days. Stevenson, as governor of Illinois, seems to have a slight advantage over Eisenhower in that respect.

The farm leaders make no secret of their disappointment in both party farm planks. Neither of them contains more than a smattering of their recommendations to the platform committees. On top of that the vagueness of the Republican platform on price supports leaves the leaders puzzled as to what the GOP may have in mind specifically.

Both candidates have in a broad, general way endorsed the platform of their party. In neither case, however, is it a blanket acceptance. Neither of them had anything to do personally with the writing of the platforms and do not feel bound by a literal interpretation of them. That has been emphasized to us in talks with farm spokesmen for both candidates.

• **Candidates Are Waiting, Too** — Only in a broad, general way is it possible now to forecast the approach of the presidential candidates to the over-all farm program. We have discussed farm programs and objectives with Gen. Eisenhower and his farm advisers and with Stevenson headquarters, and found that in both cases they are not yet ready to discuss details.

Our own preliminary conclusions, based on those talks, are these:

Democratic: Stevenson's appeal for farm votes will be pitched to this approach: "You never had it so good . . . don't let 'em take it away."

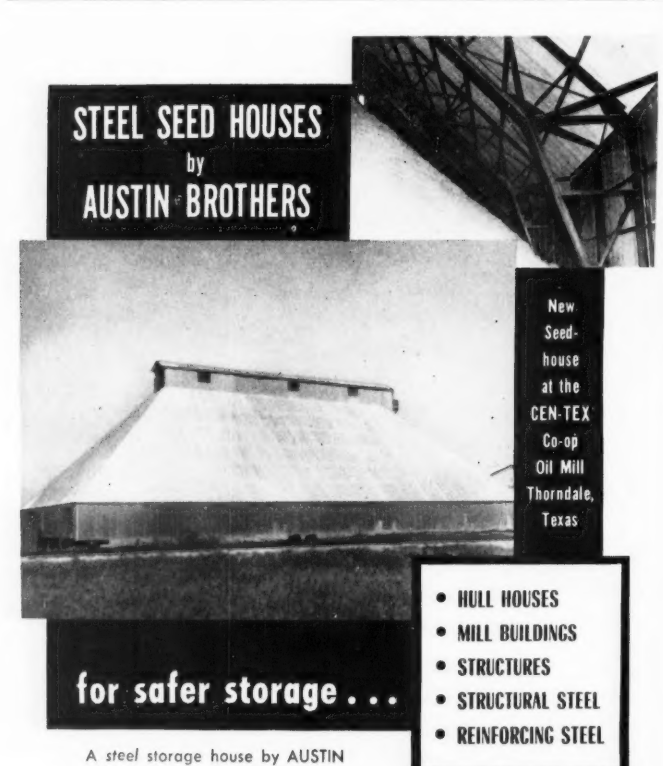
He will compare present farm conditions with 1932, claim Democratic credit for what has happened in the past 20 years and promise continued support of farm prices at not less than 90 percent of parity.

He will claim Democratic credit for the fact that net worth of farmers has increased almost four-fold in 20 years, while farm debt decreased. He will ask: "Do you feel that you are better off, more secure than you were under the last Republican administration?"

He will insist that the Democrats have a record of performance on farm programs . . . and ask farmers to compare that with Republican promises. He will accuse Republicans of intending to turn back the clock on farm program progress.

He will endorse the soil conservation payment program, Rural Electrification, TVA, SCS, protection of farmer cooperatives, the Farmers Home Administration, crop insurance, research and other "progressive" legislation. He will not endorse the Brannan Plan . . . at least not by name.

Stevenson will attempt to build sup-



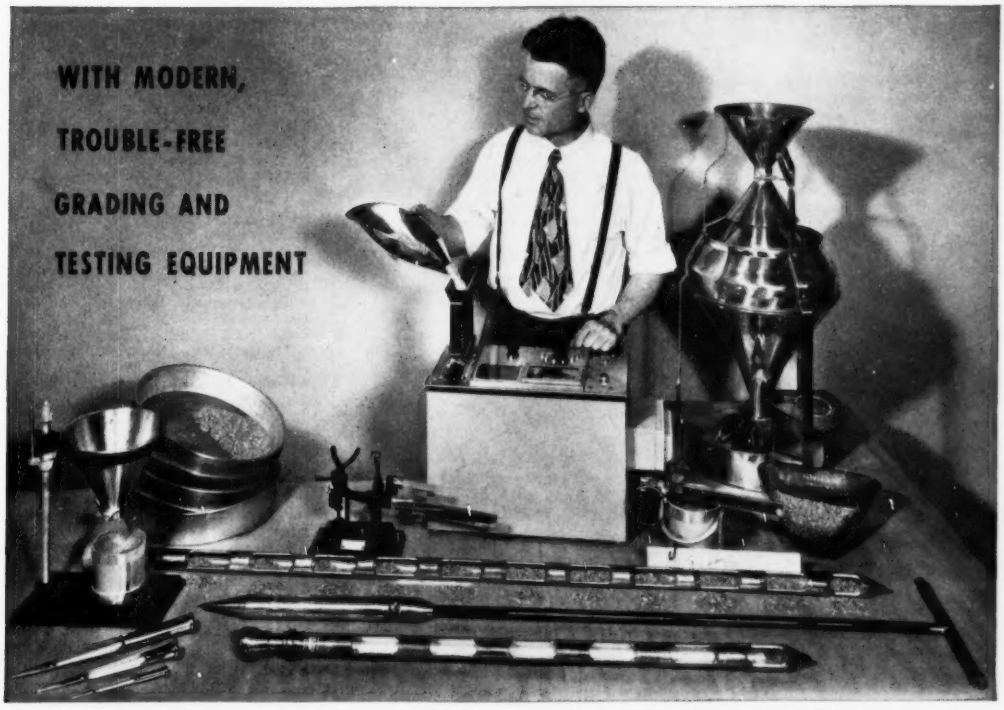
A steel storage house by AUSTIN BROTHERS is your best assurance for top condition in your seed. Designed for economy by our Engineers; expertly fabricated by our experienced steel workers — there is an industrial building by AUSTIN BROTHERS to meet every requirement. *Consult with us on your next building job*

AUSTIN BROS. STEEL CO.

GENERAL OFFICES
1815 COOMBS STREET
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

PLANTS
DALLAS, TEXAS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Build Customer Confidence and Profits



YOUR CUSTOMERS drive late model cars, use new farm machinery and time-saving electrical appliances. Naturally they want to do business with the elevator that uses the latest and best grading equipment.

YOUR PROFITS depend on your grain testing equipment. If yours is inaccurate or inadequate, you may lose customers by discounting good grain. Or, should you fail to discount lower grades, you may lose thousands of dollars when you sell the grain.

THESE PROFIT PROTECTORS—used by Boards of Trade, State and Federal Inspectors—can be bought from SEEDBURO.

Check Your Equipment NOW . . . Order Today

No. 400G STEINLITE — the World's Most widely used moisture tester. Easy to operate, fast, accurate. Charts check against government inspection points. Guaranteed the best moisture tester for grain, corn, soybeans, nuts. On 10 day free trial No. 400G. Only $420.00.

500 A-63" ALUMINUM GRAIN TRIER. Weighs only 4 pounds. Easier to handle. Greater strength and resiliency withstands hard usage. Worth a premium because it lasts longer is easier to use. $37.50.

No. 34 BOERNER SAMPLER AND MIXER. Reduces size of representative samples of grain. Insures accuracy in mixing samples and grading. Price $98.85.

No. 14 FOUR-IN-ONE SCALE. For weighing samples and mail, determining test weights per bushel, dockages, etc. Sensitive to 1/10 gram. Complete, with cup.....$44.75.

No. 372 THERMO SAMPLER TORPEDO. For checking temperature and taking a sample from any point in a bin. 3-foot extensions available. Price $17.50. Extensions....$1.45 each.

No. 77-6", No. 36-9" AND No. 79-12" BAG TRIERS. Nickel plated steel. Each $2.05, $4.00, $4.60.

No. 150 FILLING HOPPER AND STAND. For use with 1 pint and 1 quart weight per bushel tester. Price, without cup....$27.90.

No. 22-5 GRAIN PROBE — 63". The official Government standard probe. Made of extra heavy gauge brass. Price....$27.00.

No. 10 GRAIN DOCKAGE SIEVES. Made of 20-gauge aluminum, 13-inch diameter, 1⅞ inch inside depth. Precision and commercial grades. Prices on request.

No. 26 WEIGHT PER BUSHEL TESTER. Accurate, rugged, durable. Complete with strike-off stick. 1 quart capacity. Price....$29.25.

No. 20 TRIER. Double-brass tube, open handle. 40 inches in length, 1⅞ inches outside diameter, 6 openings. Price....$17.50.

No. 64 SAMPLE PAN. For handling samples of grain for testing and grading. $1.75 each.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
739 Converse Building • Chicago 6, Ill.

SEEDBURO — THE Blue Master LINE

PLEASE SEND DETAILS ABOUT ITEMS CIRCLED: No. 400G No. 500A-63" No. 34 No. 14 No. 372 No. 77-6" No. 36-9" No. 79-12" No. 150 No. 22-5 No. 10 No. 26 No. 20 No. 64

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

port for the basic features of the present farm program, and to create doubt that Republicans would do as well for farmers. His theme will be: Don't trade performance for promises.

Republican: Eisenhower approach is to be: We'll do everything the Democrats are doing, but with more economy and less Federal control.

Republican speakers will attempt to claim a share of credit for creating the present farm program; point out that it was supported in Congress by both parties. They will emphasize "honest" administration as the Republican aim.

Eisenhower, if he follows his own present inclination and the advice of recognized farm leaders in the party, like Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas, will emphasize high-level price supports as a Republican policy. He will talk about 100 percent of parity, rather than 90 percent.

He will avoid advocating the historical GOP policy of flexible supports as if it were the plague. The idea is to promise farmers more; not less. He will advance nothing new in the way of a long-range farm program, if he follows the advice of his farm counselors.

The major attack by Republicans probably will be directed at the Brannan Plan. Whether Stevenson likes it or not (and he has indicated he does not), Eisenhower will attack at what he regards as the weak point in the enemy's line. Democratic leaders, including President Truman, have several times endorsed the Brannan plan as the only "practical" method for supporting perishables.

Although the Democratic platform makes no direct mention of the Brannan Plan, it does seem to afford a chink in the party armor and by indirection to offer refuge to its advocates. The exact wording is: "We continue to advocate practical methods for extending price supports to other storables and to the producers of perishable commodities . . ."

Eisenhower will insist, with some logic, that this means the Democratic party has not yet purged itself of the philosophy and objectives of the discredited Plan which, incidentally, Congress has twice rejected. Republicans hope that the Plan may be the Democrats' Achilles heel, so far as the farm vote is concerned.

• **They Remember '48**—Washington political observers are more than ordinarily cautious in predicting the winner in the November election. Probably the 1948 surprise outcome has made them hesitant this year.

The consensus, however, seems to be: Eisenhower has to win it; Stevenson to keep from losing it.

Their reasoning is this: Eisenhower is a political novice, apt to make serious mistakes in a rough-and-tumble campaign. He has very little experience in or knowledge of complicated domestic affairs.

In order to win he must attract voters who have been in the Democratic column in the past. Moreover, 20 years of Democratic patronage have built up a powerful organization which, with organized labor support, will be hard to beat.

In Eisenhower's favor is the apparent desire on the part of a great number of voters for a change in Washington, plus the undeniable fact that he has a remarkably attractive personality that will be a tremendous asset in the campaign. But in the personality department, Stevenson himself is no slouch.

Before the nominations one of the top Democratic party strategists told us: "We fear Taft more than we do Eisenhower. In politics Taft is a championship professional, but Gen. Eisenhower is an amateur. He'll make mistakes that Taft wouldn't. If it is Eisenhower, and we hope it is, we'll make a monkey out of him before November."

Those who know Eisenhower best think that the Democratic spokesman was being overly optimistic. They think he can sweep the country just as he stampeded the Chicago convention.

• **The '52 Crop Estimate**—To switch from politics to cotton, that August estimate of the Crop Board has left USDA officials sort of in betwixt and between on what to do next, or what to plan for.

The forecast of 14,735,000 bales reflected less drouth damage than officials had expected. Since Aug. 1, officials think, rains over much of the Belt have done more good than the damage caused by continued dry weather. Privately expressed opinions of officials with whom we have talked indicate an expectation that the crop will be "somewhere close to 15 million bales."

Officials regard the Aug. 1 report as being neither especially bearish or bullish so far as prices are concerned. It is somewhat higher than the maximum of predicted demand at from 13.3 to 14.6 million bales, export and domestic consumption, for the current year. But, in either case, they point out, the carryover next year will not be excessive.

While the Department is prohibited by law from forecasting cotton prices, officials now look for only a moderate, seasonal decline in prices this fall. Prior to

GOOD
Ginning
IS AN ENTERING WEDGE FOR GOOD BUSINESS
HINDOO
2 POUND—2.1 POUND TARE
(OPEN-WEAVE)
Bagging
IS YOUR VISIBLE LABEL FOR GOOD GINNING
EXTRA STRONG · UTMOST VALUE · ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE ·
By giving customers what they want at a price that's fair, you hold old friends and gain new ones.
With HINDOO 2-lb. Jute Bagging on your cotton bales, you stamp yourself as an outstanding ginner. You can depend upon HINDOO 2-lb. Bagging to wrap your bales right, to stand the long haul and rough treatment and to give your customers' cotton the all-round protection needed.
HINDOO Bagging is made solely for the purpose of wrapping your cotton bales. It has no equal.
Ludlow
MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.
• ATLANTA • BOSTON • GALVESTON • MEMPHIS • SAN FRANCISCO •

BOARDMAN Convinced Me... THERE'S A DIFFERENCE In Conveyor Boxes!

"First thing I noticed was how slick those BOARDMAN conveyor boxes went up. They really had to be made *right* to be so straight and easy to put together. There was no bellying out in the middle, or waviness in the face of the flanges—something we've cussed a lot in other makes. And BOARDMAN boxes *last longer*, too. We ran soy beans, pellets and cake through them last year, with less wear than some of our boxes showed from cottonseed. In my book, that's the kind of difference that pays off!"

Another big difference you'll notice is the *choice* you have at BOARDMAN. Whether you like angle iron tops or formed tops, BOARDMAN has both. You might prefer spring clip covers because they come off fast and easy when you need to break a choke. BOARDMAN has them, and three other cover types besides. You can have your choice of tough, long-lasting steel flanges or butt strap joints. *Whatever* you need in conveying and elevating equipment, you can get it from BOARDMAN—and it will be *better!*

★ COMPLETE SYSTEMS ★ CONVEYOR BOXES
★ COVERS AND LININGS ★ STANDARD OR SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION
★ GATES AND OPENINGS TO ORDER

Manufacturers of

SUPERBLAST
Fans
Porta-Loaders
Pneumatic Seed Cleaners

THE BOARDMAN CO.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
1403 S. W. 11TH ST. PH. MElrose 8-5435

the estimate on the size of the crop there had been talk of a return to export controls if the crop was "very much above 15 million bales." The report stopped that talk.

Production planners at work on 1953 crop goals again are talking in terms of aiming at 15 million bales again next year. Farmers are not likely to be asked to reduce acreage further until the carryover reaches 5 million bales.

Harvesting, Irrigation to Be Stressed Oct. 22-24

Progress in cotton irrigation and harvesting will be highlighted Oct. 22-24 at the 1952 Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Bakersfield-Shafter, Calif., the National Cotton Council has announced.

Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's production and marketing division, points out that California is an ideal location for stressing advances in irrigation and harvesting. Field demonstrations at the Shafter Cotton Experiment Station will supplement mechanization discussions in Bakersfield.

As many as 600 leaders in farm research, education and machinery manufacture are expected to attend the conference. The formal program is nearing completion and will be announced later.

A California committee has completed arrangements for transportation and tours, including an all-day trip Oct. 24 through the San Joaquin Valley between Bakersfield and Fresno, and an optional trip to Yosemite National Park on Oct. 25 after the conference is formally concluded.

Tours, Addresses Feature Spinner-Breeder Plans

The completed program for the ninth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, Sept. 1-2, at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., has been announced by the Delta Council, sponsor of the meeting. Cotton breeders of the Mississippi Delta are hosts for the 1952 conference.

Hubert B. Crosby, Greenville cotton merchant and producer, will preside over the opening session, Monday morning, Sept. 1, at the Greenville court house. J. R. Flautt, president of the Delta Council will wecome the group, with Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, responding.

Speakers will include Burris C. Jackson, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro; and W. A. L. Sibley, president, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Union, S. C. Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, will be moderator for a panel discussion.

Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company, Stoneville, will be host at a noon luncheon, after which the group will tour Stoneville institutions.

Claude W. Joiner, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., will preside Tuesday morning. Dr. John P. Elting, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.; and F. Marion Rhodes, PMA, Washington, will speak. A. M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas, will be moderator for a panel discussion.

Delta and Pine Land Company, Scott, will be host for a luncheon, followed by a tour of their properties.

• Cotton, Kitchen Share Housewife's Interest

ALTERNATING between the kitchen and the cotton patch, Mrs. Herbert King, Fresno, Calif., housewife and State College student, is raising cotton to practice what she learned in a cotton production course. She and her husband are fellow students and Mrs. King, a home economics major, signed up for the cotton production course in order to give her husband time to work on their new farm home.

The Kings and their daughter, Joan, have all worked on the cotton project and plan to use the experience they have gained when they start raising cotton on their own farm.

Dallas Investors Acquire Briggs-Weaver Company

All of the common capital stock of Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company has been acquired by a group of Dallas investors, including Ashley DeWitt. DeWitt, vice-president and general manager since 1946, was elected president, succeeding George O'Leary of Houston who remains in the organization as a director. DeWitt will continue as general manager.

Leslie E. Rice was reelected vice-president and D. O. Tomlin reelected treasurer. H. S. Bohanon was promoted to secretary and L. O. Ballard was renamed comptroller.

Founded in Dallas in 1896, the firm operates a branch in Houston and plans to open a branch in Fort Worth on Oct. 1 with Thomas J. Reid as manager.

PHELPS PNEUMATIC STANDARD UNLOADER

ALL THE FEATURES YOU'VE WANTED

- SPEED
- SAFETY
- CLEANLINESS
- LOW FIRST COST
- LOW OPERATING COST
- LOW UPKEEP
- CREATES GOOD WILL
- SAVES LABOR

Here's an unloader that means real savings. Its Patented Control valve does away with all wasted power . . . unloading is accomplished quicker with a minimum of power. Simplified construction and countless improvements mean dollars saved in repair, unkeep and labor.

HUBERT PHELPS MACHINERY COMPANY

Box 1093 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS Phone 2-1314

In Mississippi, Aug. 5-6

300 Ginners Hear Industry Leaders at Short Course

■ DISCUSS ways of maintaining cotton value and obtaining maximum efficiency. Tour Delta gins to study different makes of equipment, and see exhibits and demonstrations at Laboratory.

SOME 300 GIN owners and operators from the Mississippi Delta, Arkansas and Louisiana studied ways of maintaining cotton value and obtaining maximum efficiency from gin machinery at the third annual Delta Gin Owners and Operators Short Course, Aug. 5-6, at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss.

Luther W. Wade, Greenwood, chairman of the Delta Council's ginning improvement committee, presided at the opening morning session; and Tom Johnston, Stoneville, extension ginning specialist, presided in the afternoon.

Speakers at the short course included E. H. Brooks, vice-president, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala., whose address is printed in full in this issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press; H. B. Crosby, cotton merchant, Greenville; Dr. C. R. Sayre, president, Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott; John A. Collier, farmer and ginner, Leland; Graves Jones, Jones, Gardner and Beal, Providence, R. I.; and F. L. Gerdes, in charge, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory.

Leading panel discussions were Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge, Stoneville Cotton Ginning Laboratory; and J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., USDA ginning specialist, Atlanta, Ga. Participating in the discussions were E. Gordon Walton, Jr., chief engineer, John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas, Texas; Douglas McConnell, McConnell Sales and Engineering Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Gerdes, John Ross, agricultural economist, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory; Merkel; and Charles A. Bennett, principal engineer, in charge of ginning investigations, USDA, Stoneville.

Inspection of a giant, bas-relief gin diagram was a highlight of the second day of the short course sponsored by the Delta Council and the Mississippi Extension Service. The plywood diagram was interpreted for the ginners by Oglesbee.

The exhibit was constructed by the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville. Oglesbee emphasized the necessity for planning, maintenance, and repair as the bases for efficient gin operation.

Modern gin devices were shown at the Laboratory, with the new equipment demonstrated by Merkel, Charles Speakes and Tom Wright, engineers. On Wednesday, prior to a gin tour, Vernon Moore, assistant in charge, outlined functions of the Stoneville Laboratory.

Ginners then divided into groups to visit Delta gins to study specific makes of gin equipment. Gins visited and the make equipment were the Dean Gin Co. (Murray) at Tribbett; the Jones Gin Co. (Hardwicke-Etter) at Boyle; the Midway Gin Co. (Lummus) at Cleveland; Stovall Gin (Gullett) at Stovall; and the Leflore Gin (Cen-Tennial) at Greenwood.

Ginners operating Continental equipment received classroom instruction at the Leland School and later visited a nearby gin. Operation of Mitchell equipment was also demonstrated.

Tennessee Station Process Reduces Residual Oil in Cottonseed Cake

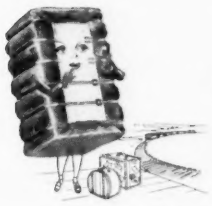
A process estimated to save approximately $50 for every hundred tons of cottonseed processed for oil has been announced by the University of Tennessee engineering experiment station.

Research directed by Clyde L. Carter, associate research engineer, showed that residual oil—the oil remaining in the cake after pressing—can be reduced as much as 1 percent by heating the presses to 210 degrees and using slightly lower than average pressing moisture.

In a laboratory study, with results confirmed by operating tests at Perkins Oil Mill in Memphis, the scientist found that the greatest efficiency in extracting oil is obtained when pressure is applied slowly to cottonseed meats in presses held at about 210 degrees.

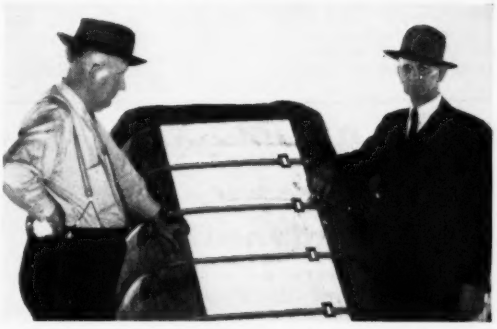
Carter says a definite predictable relationship was found between the amount of residual oil, the pressing temperatures, and moisture content. This relationship appears to be independent of seed type.

Steel-bound to arrive safely



with

U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES



THE test of a good cotton tie is whether it can hold the heavy pressure of a bale until it reaches its final destination. And that's a test that U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties pass consistently.

U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties are made of tough, strong steel that is designed to resist *internal* strain. That's why they do *not* cut through at the buckles, either when the heavy baling pressure is applied or during the rough ride from press to destination. They must be good because ginners in the Cotton Belt use more U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties than any other brand.

Specify U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties when you order. Conveniently located warehouses in the Cotton Belt have ample stocks on hand for immediate delivery.

Look for the "T" on the buckle of genuine U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

● The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

UNITED STATES STEEL

Swift Oil Mills Transfer Dicks, Ogden and King

Three widely known cottonseed crushers are at new locations as a result of appointments announced by Swift & Company.

J. E. Dicks, who has recently been manager of the firm's mill at Greenwood, S. C., becomes manager of the mill at Blytheville, Ark. He replaces J. L. Gunn, whose resignation to become general manager of the oil mill division of S. A. Camp Companies, Shafter, Calif., was announced in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press of Aug. 2. Before going to Greenwood, Dicks had been with the Swift district office in Memphis, Tenn.

J. A. Ogden, who has been manager of the Swift mill at Palestine, Texas, goes to Greenwood as manager; and J. T. King, formerly at Gainesville, Texas, becomes the Palestine mill manager.

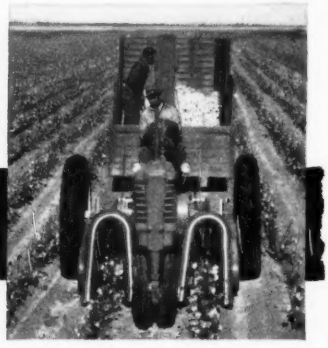
Ogden and King have been with Swift mills in Texas since 1938, when the firm purchased the Singleton mills group with which they were associated.

Flaxseed Production in California Decreasing

Flaxseed production in California is reported to be decreasing, with a crop of 1,260,000 bushels indicated compared with 1,738,000 bushels last year and the 1941-50 average of 3,086,000 bushels. Growers are said to have virtually stopped growing flaxseed in the San Joaquin Valley, and there is reduced acreage this season in the Imperial Valley and coastal sections.

You Get *More* and *Cleaner* Cotton with a

JOHN DEERE No. 15 TWO-ROW Cotton Harvester

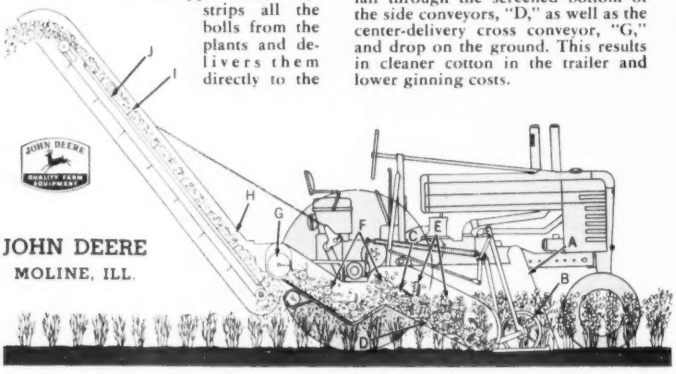


For many years, on thousands of Texas farms, the John Deere No. 15 Two-Row Cotton Harvester has been saving more cotton and delivering it cleaner than the average hand puller. It has been saving from $20 to $40 a bale in harvesting costs and eliminating uncertain hand labor. What's more, the John Deere speeds up the harvest . . . gets the cotton out of the fields and to the gin ahead of bad weather.

From Strippers to Trailer, Here's the Way the JOHN DEERE Handles the Cotton

This cut-away side view of the No. 15 Cotton Harvester shows you how the cotton is handled from the stripping units all the way through the machine.

The cotton plants are guided into each stripper unit by the wide gatherers, "A." The stripper unit is held at proper height for best work by adjustable gauge wheel, "B." Stripper roll, "C," strips all the bolls from the plants and delivers them directly to the side conveyor unit, "D." Propeller blades, "E," help to distribute the cotton evenly over the full width of the conveyor. Finger-rolls, "F," quickly whisk the cotton to center-delivery, auger-type cross conveyor, "G," which in turn delivers the cotton to the wagon elevator, "H." Rubber flights, "I," attached to a heavy rubber belt, "J," carry the cotton to the trailer behind the tractor. Dirt, dust, and loose trash fall through the screened bottom of the side conveyors, "D," as well as the center-delivery cross conveyor, "G," and drop on the ground. This results in cleaner cotton in the trailer and lower ginning costs.



JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.

Jimmy Vaughan Joins Hill County Cotton Oil Co.

JIMMY VAUGHAN (above), who has been serving in the armed forces, will become associated with the Hill County Cotton Oil Company, Hillsboro, Texas, Sept. 1. Jimmy and his father, S. J. Vaughan, Jr., president of the firm, have many friends throughout the industry who will welcome Jimmy into the ranks of cottonseed crushers.

Watch Weather Reports as Guide for Defoliation

Since weather may affect the mechanics of application, rate of defoliation required and speed of leaf fall, farmers planning to defoliate cotton with chemicals should check weather forecasts frequently, says the National Cotton Council.

Weather information prepared particularly to aid cotton farmers in carrying out such operations as applying insecticides and defoliants is being broadcast several times daily over a number of radio stations in various sections of the Cotton Belt. Cotton farmers are advised to contact their county agent for further information about these stations, broadcast schedules, etc.

For information on proper defoliant application time, rates, etc., farmers should contact their county agent, vocational agriculture instructor, or state Extension Service.

Poison Rates for Lygus Bug in Alfalfa Listed

New Mexico Extension Service recommends two treatments for controlling lygus bugs in alfalfa fields, one when at the six inch stage and the other at the bud stage. If only one treatment is to be made for control in alfalfa seed fields, it should be made when the crop to be saved for seed is in the bud stage.

For dusting, New Mexico recommends 10 percent DDT or toxaphene; 5 percent chlordane; or 1 percent lindane. Apply 25 to 30 pounds of dust per acre. The recommendation for spraying is one pound of actual chlordane per acre; one and one-half pounds of actual DDT or toxaphene; or one-fourth pound of actual lindane per acre.

Statifier* Moisture Restoration

Improves the Sample, Helps the Staple and Adds 8 Pounds to the Turn-out. Broken Ties, Big-Ended Bales and Press Repairs are Greatly Reduced

MR. ENNIS MOSS, Ginner, Farm Operator and Inventor of the Moss Lint Cleaner has used Statifier Moisture Restoration since 1942.

Restoring part of the moisture removed by drying is profitable for farmers and ginners, and is the reason for the world wide use of our method.

MR. EARL SHELLABARGER, Farmers Gin Co., Bells, Tenn., "Statifiers in our gins are the best moisture restoration we have seen."

Statifiers are complete and partially assembled, gin crews have completed the installation in two hours. Priced reasonably they return dollars in profits for each penny invested.

Write for Bulletins: MOISTURE MEANS MONEY and STATIFIER CONCENTRATE WET-WATER EFFICIENCY TESTS.

STATIFIER (WET-WATER) CONCENTRATE

Improves operation of Statifier misting units. Is best for putting out cotton fires and fire packed bales; and for mechanical cotton pickers. Surpasses by almost 50% the wetting action efficiency test (standard test for wetting agents) of the National Fire Protection Association.

*Reg T-M

KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY

Mail Address, 2414 Fifteenth Street Plant, 600 N. College LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Phones 2-3692 and 2-2894

Du Pont Shows Pressure Fabric Dyeing Machine

A pressure fabric dyeing machine—the first major change in batch dyeing methods for fabrics in 500 years—was shown publicly for the first time Aug. 5 by the Du Pont Company at Wilmington, Del.

Although still in the development stage, the machine was demonstrated to more than 150 representatives of the textile industry at a conference under the auspices of two of Du Pont's department, the textile fibers and the organic chemicals departments.

The pressure dyeing machine is being developed by the textile research division at the Newport Textile Laboratory of the Du Pont Company as part of the long-range research program to facilitate and perfect the dyeing of new synthetic fiber fabrics, particularly those of "Orlon" acrylic fiber and "Dacron" polyester fiber.

Paul M. Cole, senior research engineer of the engineering department's machine development section, who designed the machine, pointed out that the development is not near completion but he said it potentially meets every one of the 14 characteristics of an "ideal dyeing machine."

"It needs the refinement of the textile machinery manufacturer and the experienced touch of the practical dyer," he said. He disclosed that the development is named "Barotor" (pronounced "bar rotor") because its principal mechanical parts consist of a rotor and uniquely operating bars within a steel cylinder. The machine is normally operated at 250° F., corresponding to a pressure of 15 pounds per square inch.

Some of the finest foods in America's mixing bowls and salad bowls are produced from cottonseed oil. This golden elixir from the heart of the cotton boll is an important ingredient in Nucoa margarine and Best Foods and Hellmann's *Real* Mayonnaise! No wonder folks who appreciate good eating are grateful to King Cotton who brings these delicious, wholesome food products to their tables!

People Who Know Good Food Cotton to
Nucoa® margarine and Best Foods
or Hellman's® Real Mayonnaise!

THE BEST FOODS, INC.

1 East 43rd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

• May 4-16 Are Dates of 1953 Ginners Schools

ED BUSH, Texas Extension ginning specialist, announced this week that the 1953 Texas Gin Operators Schools will be held May 4-16. Similar schools were held at Dallas in May last year, with more than 425 owners, managers and operators registered. It is planned to hold the schools in the plants and branches of the major gin machinery manufacturers, as was done last year. A much larger registration is anticipated at the 1953 schools. Additional details will be announced later.

Feed on Western Ranges Smallest Since 1939

Hot, dry weather during July reduced western range feed supplies to the lowest level since 1939, USDA reports. The Department said critically dry, short feed conditions existed in much of Eastern Colorado, Western Kansas, Oklahoma, much of Texas and Eastern New Mexico.

Range feed was reported fairly good, but below average, in Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming. States west of the Rockies have good range and pasture feeds.

Cazayoux and Hayne Head Louisiana Crushers

Jules Cazayoux, Jr., New Roads, was elected president, and W. P. Hayne, Alexandria, vice-president, of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the recent annual meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans.

Directors elected were M. L. Bolton, Lafayette; Maxwell Yerger, Tallulah; F. E. Roney, Shreveport; F. L. Morgan, Natchitoches; Hayne and Cazayoux.

T. H. Gregory, NCPA executive vice-president, and J. R. Mays, Jr., chairman, technical advisory committee, both of Memphis, spoke at the meeting, as did representatives of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Burlington Mills Buy 1952 First Bale from ACCO

The first bale of 1952 cotton has been purchased by the Cramerton division of Burlington Mills from Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, William A. Julian, New York, Burlington's cotton buyer, has announced.

Ray Barnick, Mission, Texas, marketed the first 1952 bale at an auction during June at the Houston Cotton Exchange.

Meetings in Delta Study Mechanical Picking

Correct machine cotton picking and ginning practices for Delta cotton were studied Aug. 12-14 at three meetings at Clarksdale, Greenwood and Stoneville sponsored by the Delta Council ginning improvement committee and Mississippi Extension Service as follow-ups to the Delta Ginners Short Course, Aug. 5-6. Farmers, ginners, equipment dealers and agricultural workers attended.

Control of the Pink Bollworm

(Continued from Page 12)

and its method of culture. The pink bollworm cannot readily change its habits. Effective use of the program forces the insects to commit suicide.

Regulatory control is a preventive, like vaccination for smallpox or pasteurization of milk. It is designed especially to prevent the pest from spreading through artificial means. Without regulations the pink bollworm would have long since spread throughout the United States, as it did in all other countries where quarantines were not used.

Why are these methods used only against the pink bollworm and not against the other cotton insects?

There are several good reasons. The other cotton insects have already spread over much of the Cotton Belt and the quarantine procedures would be of little value. The principal reason is, however, that the pink bollworm is different from the other cotton insects in one very important way. **It must go into hibernation in the field in which it was produced,** unless taken from the field in bolls or seed cotton. The other major cotton insects have so many choices of places of hibernation, particularly in nearby woods or waste land, that we cannot successfully fight them during their period of hibernation. Even with the boll weevil, our only choice is to wait for them to come back into the cotton fields in the new crop and fight them with chemicals during the fruiting period. We have to do this year after year, always at considerable cost, always with some loss. This loss often amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars in a single year in spite of our best efforts to control them with chemicals. The pink bollworm can be successfully attacked during its period of hibernation or it can be prevented from going into hibernation because of this peculiarity of nearly always hibernating in the cotton boll.

Just how do we take advantage of its hibernation habits to control the pink bollworm?

There are just two places where the pink bollworm can survive to infest the next year's crop: (1) in the seed cotton or bolls that the farmer picks and takes to the gin, and (2) in the unpicked bolls that the farmer leaves in his field. (There are minor exceptions not important to this discussion.) If the ginners and the cottonseed crushers see that the seed cotton the farmer takes away from the field is handled under conditions of sanitation and that all the seed is treated to kill the pink bollworms in them, there can be no spread or survival in the part of the crop that is picked. If the farmer produces his crop early enough to prevent hibernation, or if he destroys all the old bolls he did not pick, there will be no pink bollworms left in hibernation.

What does it cost to do these two things?

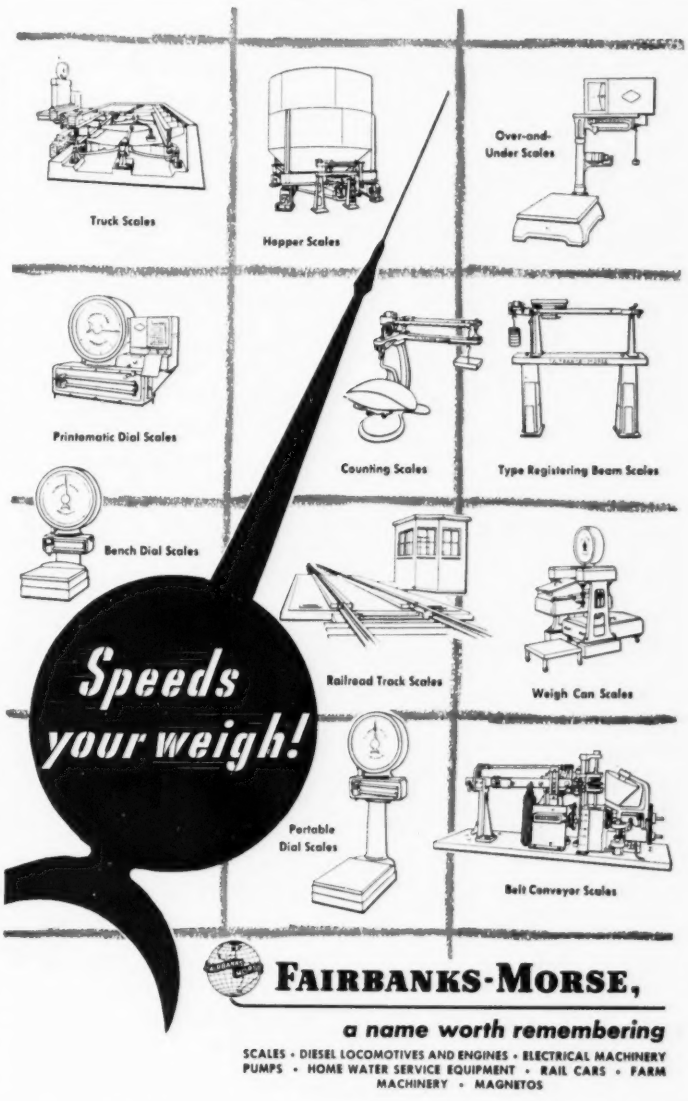
The first can be done for about 50 cents per acre, based on standard charges for seed treatment. The second can be done sometimes without additional cost; at other times the cost may be as much as $3 per acre. Both steps can usually be carried out at less than the cost of one application of insecticide.

If doing these two things will control the pink bollworm, why did it fail in South Texas last year?

The program did not fail; it was not carried out. As a result of the failure to use the program, many farmers are spending enormous amounts for insecticides this year. They are also getting abnormally low yields despite the use of insecticides on a wide scale. To be successful, the regulatory and control program needs strong support from all segments of the cotton trade, and particularly from the ginners and seed crushers.

What is the obligation to the program of the ginners and crushers within the quarantine area?

We aren't going to try to explain all of the quarantine regulations here. Most ginners understand these regulations very well. These requirements vary with different areas and degree of risk of spread. All of these regulations are based on just two things—treatment of the cottonseed to kill pink bollworms in them, and sanitation to prevent contamination of treated seed, lint, or other products moving from the gin or oil mill. No ginner would knowingly load a bale of cotton with fire inside of it. It is even more important that he take a personal in-



terest in seeing that products which might contain living pink bollworms do not move to unauthorized areas.

What effect does the ability of the pink bollworm moth to move long distances by wind flight have on the control program?

The pink bollworm is a weak flyer compared to the other major cotton insects. It rarely makes long flights of its own accord. Fields only a mile or two away from heavy infestations often remain relatively lightly infested during the entire season. It is well known, however, that from the dry areas of the Southwest the moths may be carried perhaps hundreds of miles on prevailing wind currents. Although little is known precisely about how these movements by air are accomplished, it is believed that under conditions of heavy infestation the moths are taken into the upper air by upmoving currents and normally carried in a northwesterly direction. If local meteorological conditions are favorable, some of these moths may find their way back to earth and find a cotton field. Most of them probably are carried north of the cotton areas into the Midwest and die. It is also believed that hurricanes are capable of transporting the moths in the fringe of their counter-clockwise winds. There is no known way of preventing this means of spread except through vigorous cultural measures designed to reduce the infestation in south Texas and northern Mexico to the point where chances for such spread would be greatly reduced.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine carries on an annual inspection to locate any such spread to new areas. When a new infestation is found, all available means are used to eradicate it before the pest can gain a foothold. Ginners can improve this service greatly by making conditions favorable for the collection of gin trash samples from their gins.

IT PAYS
TO DEFOLIATE
WITH
SHED-A-LEAF
APPLIED AS A SPRAY
Shed-A-Leaf offers you these important benefits through effective cotton defoliation:
1. Earlier cotton maturity.
2. Reduced boll rot.
3. Reduced insect infestation.
4. Easier hand or machine picking.
5. Reduced trash and leaf stain.
6. Earlier cover crop planting.

Wide commercial use by many leading growers show that Shed-A-Leaf will defoliate cotton plants from top to bottom—also that it is very economical to use. Shed-A-Leaf comes in powder form, readily dissolved in water and applied by airplane or ground sprayers. Good defoliation can be obtained with Shed-A-Leaf, even when there is no dew on the plants. Time of application is generally 2 to 3 weeks before picking.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Pasadena, Texas. DEPT. O, BOUND BROOK, N. J. Palo, Alto, Calif.

Also Manufacturers of Chipman Cotton Poisons

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR ON HOW TO DEFOLIATE WITH SHED-A-LEAF

41 of 63 Leading Soybean Counties in Illinois

Sixty-three U.S. counties, including 41 in Illinois, produced more than one million bushels of soybeans in 1951, according to USDA estimates. Seven Missouri counties and one county, each, in Alabama and Arkansas exceeded the million bushel figure.

The Department listed county estimates of acreage, yield and production, 1949-50-51, for 19 states which produce 98 percent of the U.S. crop of soybeans harvested for beans. Production, in bushels, of counties exceeding one million bushels in 1951 was:

Arkansas—Mississippi 2,896,000.

Alabama—Baldwin 1,022,000.

Missouri—Dunklin 1,676,300; Mississippi 1,487,300; New Madrid 1,999,000; Pemiscot 1,899,400; Scott 1,055,400; Stoddard 1,537,200; and Audrain 1,336,200.

Iowa—Greene 1,086,400; Calhoun 1,284,400; Kossuth 1,265,200; and Webster 1,288,100.

Minnesota—Renville 1,324,300; Blue Earth 1,833,200; and Faribault 1,560,000.

Indiana—Benton 1,064,400; Jasper 1,148,000; and White, 1,157,900.

Illinois—LaSalle 1,169,100; Will 1,138,600; Adams 1,375,300; Hancock 1,599,600; McDonough 1,067,500; DeWitt 1,132,400; Logan 1,783,200; McLean 2,201,600; Macon 2,068,500; Mason 1,090,200; Tazewell 1,401,700; Champaign 3,948,400; Iroquois 3,144,200; Kankakee 1,738,700; Livingston 1,705,500; Piatt 1,721,900; Vermillion 3,048,800; Cass 1,163,000; Christian 2,780,300; Greene 1,106,400; Macoupin 2,416,700; Madison 1,622,700; Montgomery 2,172,100; Morgan 1,804,900; Pike 1,341,400; Sangamon 3,215,400; Clark 1,199,500; Clay 1,303,200; Coles 1,511,400; Cumberland 1,082,400; Douglas 1,701,700; Edgar 2,052,000; Effingham 1,046,800; Fayette 1,520,300; Jasper 1,496,200; Marion 1,289,400; Moultrie 1,132,900; Shelby 1,961,600; St. Clair 1,292,800; Washington 1,194,300; and Wayne 1,017,400.

Ohio—Paulding 1,385,000; Van Wert 1,264,000; and Wood 1,295,000 bushels.

USDA Includes Linters as Factor in Seed Grading

Under the revised system of cottonseed grading which became effective Aug. 1, USDA has announced that linters will be used as an optional factor in determining grades of cottonseed. Until further notice, 2.5 will be the linters factor used under the optional method.

The Department has pointed out that a need has long been felt for including a linters factor in the grading system, particularly in western portions of the Cotton Belt.

The Ginning Education Program

(Continued from Page 15)

time the cotton is ginned; particularly if his equipment is inadequate or out of date; but in the second case, with a modern, properly engineered gin plant, equipped with the kind of machinery most suited for the conditions to be met, the end result is largely under the control of the operator. For instance, an uninformed or lackadaisical operator can, in the few minutes time required to gin a bale of cotton, reduce the value of the bale to a point where much of the effort of the seed breeder and the grower in producing a quality fiber will go for naught.

The manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery have always been interested in the proper operation of the machinery produced and placed in your gin plant. In the days when the gin outfits were simple, the problem of instructing the operator was not looked upon as one of extreme importance, or certainly was not considered in the light in which it is considered today. Wth most manufacturers the matter of operator instruction was handled about as follows:

When the gin outfit was being erected, some instruction was given by the erector who usually was, in addition to being a good mechanic, also a gin operator. During the course of erection of the outfit, visits from time to time by engineers from the manufacturer's plants afforded an opportunity for additional verbal instruction. Obviously, such methods of instruction, while probably considered adequate in those days, were at best just a reasonably good "hit or miss" approach to the problem as we recognize it today.

When mechanical harvesters came into use and gin outfits became gin plants and "grew up," as I mentioned earlier, the complexity of the modern gin made it apparent that definite steps should be taken to provide gin operators with printed instruction books, or bulletins; and, at the same time, to arrange meetings of the ginners in groups such as this meeting today. In other words, it was felt that printed matter alone, even as essential as it is, was not the complete answer. Group discussions and instruction offered ginners in programs such as your present one could add materially to the chances of overall success in this important matter.

I am glad to state that considerable progress *has* been made by the gin machinery manufacturers during the last few years in the preparation of "easy to read" bulletins with suitable cuts, "blown up" assemblies, etc., for the operators' guidance. Material such as this is now available covering the majority of the individual machines, and definite programs have been established to cover completely every machine in certain lines and should be available in the near future.

With reference to group meetings, or short courses for operator instruction, such programs have been arranged in Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas and, I believe, in Arkansas. Reports on these meetings indicated considerable interest on the part of ginners attending and a real measure of enthusiasm in the expressions from others taking part. During some of the meetings, or short courses, particularly the ones most recently held, special large scale drawings have been used and these permit the instructor clearly to refer to machinery details in connection with the machine under discussion. We have found that this method, particularly when the corresponding instruction bulletin can be simultaneously followed by the student, is very effective in bringing about a clear understanding of the subject. As time goes on, we hope to develop even more effective methods of conveying to the gin operator the information which we know he needs in order to do a creditable job of operating his gin plant.

At this point I should like to suggest that a good time to brush up on gin machinery operation is when you are making up your list of repair parts each year, prior to your operating season. The machinery manufacturers in some cases have included sections covering instructions in their repair parts catalogs. Other manufacturers publish separate bulletins covering operation instructions. In any event, a good time to refresh your minds on the fine points of machinery adjustment and operation is during the repair season and before the operational rush begins.

As a representative of the Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Association, and speaking for that association, we urge each of you to discuss your operating problems with the representatives of the machinery manufacturers. You will find the sales representatives, the field engineers and the service men from each manufacturer in the industry to be eager to render all assistance possible

and work with you to solve your ginning problems. They will welcome your inquiries and will attempt to answer your questions.

In closing, I want to say to you that the members of the Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Association heartily endorse these ginners short courses such as this one which is, as you know, sponsored and arranged by the Delta Council and the Mississippi Extension Service. We are confident that the work being done on the part of those arranging these meetings is time and effort well spent, and will produce untold benefits in the years to come. The members of the Gin Machinery Manufacturers' Association assure you of our continued support and fullest cooperation.

34 Nations Represented at Farm Credit Conference

To study ways of improving agricultural financing methods to increase farm producton, representatves of 34 nations are attending the International Conference on Agricultural and Cooperative Credit at the University of California, Berkley. Opened Aug. 4, the conference will last for six weeks.

Agricultural authorities from the U.S. and other countries are on the conference program, which will include tours to study California farming areas. At the conclusion of the conference, Sept. 12, the delegates will spend three weeks touring Western and Southern states to study credit institutions.

Kewanee Cottonseed Dumper

- Sizes—40′, 45′ and 50′ Platforms. Other sizes special.
- Capacities to 80,000 lbs.
- Hydraulic 10′x10′ Pit Door.
- TWIN Hydraulic Power Units.
- Pit and Pitless Models. Pitless reduces foundation costs.

This New KEWANEE Pitless Model cuts foundation costs to a minimum.

UNLOADS all sizes of Trucks and big Tractor Trailers in a "jiffy." Takes all the time-stealing hard work out of unloading...eliminates waiting time and keeps trucks "on the go."

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control. No danger of accidents.

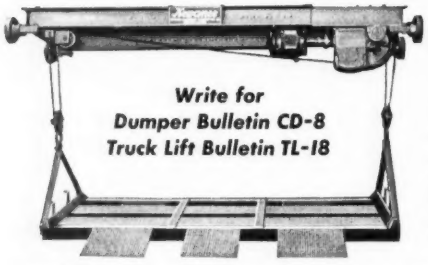
Pit Door opens and closes hydraulically in seconds, permits cottonseed to be dumped directly into open pit.

Easy, simple controls . . . one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door from one location. Eliminates back-breaking labor and cuts costs.

Evidence of KEWANEE performance and economy is overwhelming. It is substantiated by successive repeat orders from outstanding firms who have installed them in all their plants.

Every Trucker and Ginner is a real booster. They appreciate "no long waiting in line" in busy hauling seasons and they tell others. It attracts new customers, widens your territory and expands your volume.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN — find out how KEWANEE will cut your unloading costs.



Write for
Dumper Bulletin CD-8
Truck Lift Bulletin TL-18

Kewanee Truck Lifts

- Adjustable for Driveways 11′ to 15′6″ widths.
- Low Head Room.
- Large, deep flanged Winding Drums. Uniform winding.
- Cut Worm Gear Reducer.
- Crucible steel Lifting Cables, extra flexible.

ENGINEERED for easy operation and dependable performance, backed by 31 years' know-how in the grain trade.

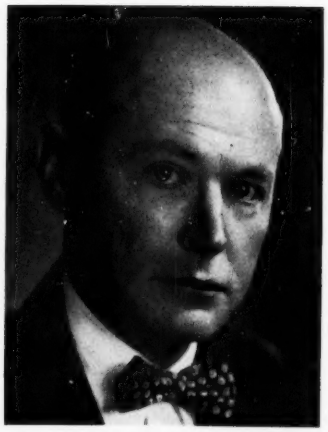
Extra strength channel steel frame provides rigid support for operating mechanism. All working parts are below the frame, permitting maximum lift.

Telescoping frame adjustable every 2″ for driveways 11′0″ to 15′6″. New heavy duty Cradle of greater strength and utility. Strong lifting cables.

Whatever your unloading problem, there's a KEWANEE to handle it. Write for Free Bulletin and full information.

DISTRIBUTORS
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
Poplar Ave. & River Front, Memphis, Tennessee
R. C. BROWN, 5538 Dyer St., Dallas 6, Texas

KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO., Kewanee, Illinois



Fuqua Named Mrs. Tucker's Executive Vice-President

CLAUDE T. FUQUA, JR. (above), a member of the Anderson, Clayton & Co. organization for 20 years, has been made executive vice-president of Mrs. Tucker's Products, Sherman. W. S. Dorset, president of Mrs. Tucker's, announced that Fuqua will assist in administration of general operations. A graduate of Rice Institute, Fuqua joined ACCO in 1932, was made a vice-president in 1938 and is a director of the firm. He has been a director, chairman of the ways and means committee and past president of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, director of the American Ports Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, director of the National Cotton Council and director of the Houston Port and Traffic Bureau.

Monsanto Making Krilium At Long Beach Plant

Krilium soil conditioner is now being manufactured by Monsanto Chemical Company at their plant in Long Beach, Calif., D. J. Miller, plant manager, has announced. Krilium produced in both the Merloam and Loamaker formulations of the product will be packaged at Long Beach for sale in the Pacific Coast area.

The Merloam formulation contains Krilium plus several other ingredients which increase the usefulness of the product to home gardeners. The Loamaker formulation, which is full strength Krilium, was developed by Monsanto for use by greenhouses and nurseries. Both formulations have been widely tested by Monsanto and technical cooperators, including universities and state and federal agencies.

Arkansas County Triples Acreage in Soybeans

Saint Francis County, Ark., has planted about 18,000 acres of soybeans for harvest as beans in 1952 and a total soybean acreage of 30,000 acres for beans and hay, approximately three times last year's plantings, growers report. Farm income from the bean and hay crop is estimated at $2,000,000.

USDA estimated that the county harvested 208,000 bushels of soybeans in 1951 from 10,400 acres.

Fats and Oils Situation In the United States

By THOMAS L. DANIELS

■ THE PRESIDENT of Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, reviews American developments in this address delivered at the Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers held recently at Copenhagen, Denmark.

WHEN YOUR PRESIDENT, Mr. Chipperfield, invited me to say something about the fats and oils situation in the United States at this year's convention, I felt not only flattered but very much pleased. It gives me an opportunity first of all to renew my acquaintance with some from this side of the Atlantic whom I had met in the U.S. during the war years. I hold pleasant recollections of meetings with Sir Herbert Davis and Jimmy Faure of Unilever and various members of the Norwegian and British whaling industry. I am also eager to meet and to discuss with European oilseed processors the latest steps in the development and operation of processing and refining machinery. Our own company owes a debt of gratitude to those in Germany and Switzerland who enabled us in 1934 and 1938 to equip our plants with machinery which was far more advanced and efficient than anything that had been used in our country.

I also looked forward to returning to Copenhagen, which I visited for the first time last September. The hospitality of the Danes is traditional. My years in the Diplomatic Service of our country had prepared me for that. But it takes a first-hand acquaintance with the people of Copenhagen to understand the sincerity and depth of their kindness to strangers.

I am, however, aware that I come before you under somewhat of a handicap as I must in some manner try to emulate Bill Jasspon, who, I know from many reports, occupies a special place in your affections. It was my privilege to be associated with Bill for some time in Washington during the war. He was, first of all, articulate on almost every subject but particularly on fats and oils. Ideas literally cascaded from his mind. Even before he came into the War Food Administration, we had long talks in which he helped to outline many of the basic policies which we in the Fats and Oils Division later adopted. Although I am unable to equal Bill's oratory or wit, I am happy that I can share with you affectionate recollections of our mutual friend.

Two years ago in Venice Mr. Jasspon spoke with eloquence of his hope that the governments of the world might return trading in fats and oils to normal trade channels. Bill recognized many of the difficulties surrounding this proposal as I am sure we all do. Perhaps it is worthy of note, however, that since then Mr. Churchill's party has been returned to power in England, and there will be a new occupant of our White House next January. It may be that this change of government personnel will afford a better climate for less-restricted trading, although all we can say now about our own next president is our hope that he will be baldheaded.

Let me review some of the recent developments in the fats and oils situation in the U.S. and give you my best present judgment concerning future developments. The aspects which I believe will be of most interest to you I shall discuss under four headings, namely, production, prices, technology, and international trade.

• **Production**—As Mr. Faure has indicated, production of fats and oils for the world as a whole during 1951 reached a level such that per capita supplies were about equal to their Pre-World War II figures. Fats and oils production since the end of the war has grown steadily, but 1951 marked the first year in more than a decade that per capita supplies have equalled their pre-war level.

The U.S. has fared better. Per capita production of edible vegetable oils, soap fats and oils, and drying oils has been higher in each post-war year than in the period 1937-1941. In edible animal fats this has not been true, but in total edible fats and oils the per capita production in 1950 was 61 pounds against 52 pounds in the 1937-1941 period.

Production in the U.S. for the crop year (beginning Oct. 1) 1951 is nearly one-fourth larger than that for the crop year 1947 and more than 40 percent above the average for the five years, 1937-1941. As compared with the crop year 1950, U.S. production in 1951 has been characterized by a cotton crop about one-half larger than that of 1950, a soybean crop nearly equal to the record high of 1950, and a slight increase in the production of lard and inedible tallow and greases. Of the major fats and oils, only butter and linseed will register decreases.

Of particular interest is the growth of soybean oil production. The soybean is now our most important source of vegetable oil and is exceeded only by the hog as a source of fats and oils of all classes. The wide range of uses for soybean oil, in both the edible and industrial fields, disperses widely throughout the fats and oils industry the impact of the high level of soybean production.

The marked increase in U.S. fats and oils production since the end of World War II has been part of a general expansion in our agricultural output associated with better-than-average weather, improved production methods and crop varieties, and relatively favorable prices for farm products. Favorable fats and oils prices since the end of World War II have encouraged the expansion of fats and oils production.

With per capita fats and oils supplies back to Pre-World War II levels, there may be little or no inducement through prices to expand further the world's production of fats and oils. Even though world production of fats and oils ceases to expand more rapidly than population, U.S. production could continue to expand if we have a comparative advantage as a fats and oils producer. I have not enough information about the relative advantages of various geographic areas in the production of fats and oils or about the freedom of international trade in the future to permit making any reasonable forecasts about changes in the geographic pattern of fats and oils production. Development of underdeveloped areas may increase the potential importance of the tropical countries in the production of fats and oils. But continued inflation may also curtail international trade and restrict the markets for this production.

Regardless of what happens to the absolute level of U.S. fats and oils production, I look for further expansion in the relative importance of soybeans and some further decline in butter. The similarity between margarine and butter, the growing consumer acceptance of margarine, and its relatively lower price seem sufficient to forecast an expansion in margarine consumption with a decline in that of butter.

Several factors combine to suggest expansion of soybean production. In the first place the planting area is being extended northward into the upper Midwest through the development of new varieties with shorter growing season. Blackhawk seems an outstanding illustration at present, but the plant breeders are on the lookout for even better ones. Then, too, the soybean has been success-

(Continued on Page 43)

• Progress of the Crop •

MANY DROUTH-STRICKEN areas of the Belt had soaking rains in the last two weeks but some cotton was too far gone to be helped much. The Midsouth drouth apparently has been broken and overall, of course, the rains did much good. They revived hopes for a fair cotton crop in many areas, but the long drouth took its toll and much ground lost to it can never be regained.

The statisticians this week began their task of translating the drouth damage in the South into dollars and cents. Some estimate the loss at $500 million, but the more pessimistic think it may even exceed $1 billion. Those figures, of course, cover all crop damage, including cotton.

In **ALABAMA**, temperatures were about normal during the past week and light to moderate thundershowers were fairly general over the state, with the heaviest precipitation in the central and northern parts. Late cotton in the north was benefited by the rains, which slowed premature opening and shedding. Picking is general in the southern part of the state.

Moderate to heavy showers brought relief to most of **GEORGIA** and gave the cotton crop a boost, but here, as in other drouth-stricken states that had rains, they came too late to repair most of the damage already done. However, bolls are filling out better, plants are putting on new foliage and there is late squaring in the South. Picking is underway in central and southern Georgia. There are reports of some damage to open cotton in the South.

In **NORTH CAROLINA**, the cotton crop is reported as being from fair to good, with no "excellent" reports for any section. Prospects were improved by general rains averaging two inches. Boll weevils have been abundant in most sections, but generally there are not enough squares to make accurate infestation counts. It is reported that bollworms are on the increase in some areas.

The drouth in **SOUTH CAROLINA** has been broken by generous rains, but they came too late to prevent widespread and serious damage, especially to corn, hay and grazing crops. Cotton made good progress and prospects are termed fair to good. However, there is doubt that much recovery can be made from the severe drouth damage. Picking and ginning are fairly active in the southern part of the state.

Central and western **ARKANSAS** had heavy local showers early in the month and the northeastern part of the state got soaking rains on Tuesday of this week. Mississippi County farmers called their downpour a "five million dollar rain," and it came just in time to save winter pastures and late corn. Three inches fell in the Blytheville area. Green County Agent Harold Hicks said cotton farmers in that county can "probably expect a full crop as a result of the general rain here."

Showers continued in **LOUISIANA** this past week, and dry weather is needed in the central and south portions to hasten maturity and prevent serious insect damage. The northern part of the state had beneficial showers but the outlook for cotton in that section and in the northeast is only poor to fair.

In **MISSISSIPPI**, a fair cotton crop is generally expected, and prospects were improved somewhat by local to general rains. The condition of the crop in the upper Delta is said to be fair to good; elsewhere, mostly poor to fair. Picking is active in the southeastern and central parts of the state. Red spider mites are causing damage in a few areas, but boll weevil infestation continues low and this pest is causing very little damage at this time.

TENNESSEE received light to moderate rains earlier this month, but on Tuesday of this week soaking rains hit parts of the state (see Arkansas report above) and brought further blessed relief from the drouth. West and middle Tennessee got the haviest downpours. Cotton, of course, benefited along with pastures and other crops, and fair to good yields of lint are now expected.

Recent showers temporarily relieved the drouth in some eastern and central **OKLAHOMA** counties, but in the west and southwest the hot, dry weather continued. A general rain is needed throughout the state, since some cotton has stopped growing and blooming is in the top of the plants. Boll weevils are migrating and infestation is serious in many fields of unpoisoned cotton in central and eastern sections.

Drouth and searing temperatures of 100 degrees and more have caused additional deterioration of the cotton crop in many sections of **TEXAS**. In the eastern part, conditions continued good, but there was some increase in insect damage. In the northern Low Rolling Plains cotton held up fairly well and continued to fruit, although shedding was excessive and additional areas needed moisture. Lack of moisture caused some premature opening of bolls in the Blacklands, and fruiting was slowed down.

On the South Plains (Lubbock area), rains came at just the right time to give dry-land cotton a big boost and a 2-million bale crop is now being freely predicted for that section of the state. Irrigated cotton was already in excellent condition—the best-looking ever, one observer said. It is estimated that the area has 1,315,000 acres irrigated and 2,105,000 acres dry land.

The weekly insect report for Texas said there were new leafworm infestations in many counties, indicating rather general distribution. The boll weevil was causing heavy damage in many fields of central, north-central and northeast Texas. Injurious infestations of bollworms were found in fields in which cotton is succulent, but the number of such fields decreased considerably during the past week in central and northern areas of the state. Fleahopper, aphid, and spider mite infestations were light to heavy, with some fields needing applications of insecticides.

According to reports, limited inspec-

August 1 Crop Report

A cotton crop of 14,735,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is indicated for the U.S. as of Aug. 1. This is three percent less than the revised 1951 production of 15,144,000 bales, but is 25 percent above the 1941-50 average of 11,775,000 bales. Missouri, Virginia, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and the minor states (Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada) as a group have prospective crops larger than last year's production, but these increases are more than offset by reductions in the remaining states. Per acre yields in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California are indicated to be higher than last year, with all other important states being down. Yields on the whole are a little better than average but in a number of states they are expected to fall below average.

State	Area in cultivation July 1, 1952 less 10-year average abandonment [1]	August 1 Condition			Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre			Production (Ginnings) [2] 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
		Average 1941-1950	1951	1952	Average 1941-1950	1951	Indicated 1952 [3]	Average 1941-1950	1951 Crop	1952 Crop Indic. Aug. 1
	Thous. acres	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	483	79	63	83	406	302	407	362	309	410
Virginia	21	83	90	85	364	357	343	21	14	15
North Carolina	690	78	86	84	341	376	355	523	542	510
South Carolina	1,070	74	81	70	293	389	327	651	871	730
Georgia	1,385	72	75	66	236	317	267	686	931	770
Florida	52	74	80	74	180	250	222	13	32	24
Tennessee	809	78	75	68	373	334	297	549	534	500
Alabama	1,471	75	73	62	277	299	255	899	909	780
Mississippi	2,328	77	81	74	333	329	299	1,652	1,608	1,450
Arkansas	1,831	76	76	66	339	295	275	1,373	1,249	1,050
Louisiana	875	72	85	77	290	391	362	524	760	660
Oklahoma	1,164	72	82	78	166	150	173	455	462	420
Texas	10,942	77	67	72	183	166	184	3,020	4,074	4,200
New Mexico	293	90	92	94	485	415	467	157	273	285
Arizona	666	92	91	95	489	705	750	250	803	1,040
California	1,398	92	90	93	606	640	645	627	1,765	1,880
Other States [4]	15	78	70	94	390	246	363	14	8	11
United States	25,493	77	76	75	267.6	271.9	277.4	11,775	15,144	14,735
Amer.-Egypt. [5]	99.9	—	—	—	308	359	370	28.4	47.2	77.0
Texas	33.6	—	—	—	336	373	357	5.9	18.7	25.0
New Mexico	19.2	—	—	—	316	280	300	4.1	8.5	12.0
Arizona	45.9	—	—	—	283	393	408	18.3	19.7	39.0
All Other	1.2	—	—	—	—	346	400	—	.3	1.0

[1] From natural causes. [2] Indicated August 1, on area in cultivation July 1 less 10-year average abandonment. [3] Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. [4] Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. [5] Included in State and United States totals.

tions of gin trash in the Lower Rio Grande Valley have shown almost incredible numbers of pink bollworms. Average number of worms per bushel will run well over 3,000 and some individual samples run as high as 35,000 worms per bushel. Many samples are showing over 10,000 worms per bale, with some running almost 20,000.

Damage in the way of non-pickable cotton is readily apparent in many fields, although cotton that matured early escaped very much damage. Grade damage in the heavily infested fields is very serious due to spots and stains, and some ginners are estimating grade loss at more than $20 per bale in many cases. Much of the damaged cotton which would ordinarily have been picked is having to be snapped.

Farmers and others interested in the cotton industry in South Texas are seriously concerned over the damage by the pink bollworm and are generally insisting on compliance with the stalk destruction deadline dates. Although stalks in a considerable number of fields have already been cut, the job has hardly been started, and cooperation of every cotton grower will be needed to obtain a successful job.

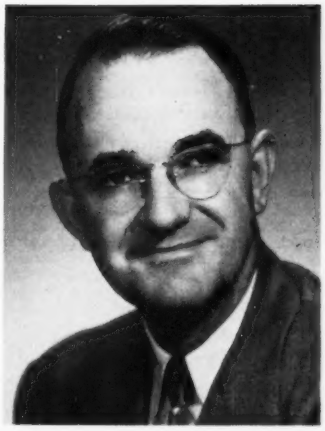
Road patrols are being maintained just outside the boundaries of the heavily infested area and crews of cotton pickers are checked as they leave the area. A number of interceptions from such crews have been made during the past 10 days which contained living pink bollworms. The state department of labor and the state highway patrol are cooperating in this work with the Texas commissioner of agriculture and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In **CALIFORNIA**, the chief of the Kern County Economic Council estimated damage by the July 21 earthquake at $75 million for the county. Cotton will stand a considerable amount of the loss, but how much will not be known until the crop is harvested. Except for the quake damage, the cotton crop is in excellent condition and harvest in the San Joaquin Valley will probably begin before Sept. 1.

ARIZONA had light scattered showers and the crop is generally in very good condition. Shedding has been light to heavy and in some areas stink bug counts have run as high as 33 per 100 sweeps. Aphids have reappeared in some areas, and the bollworm continues to be a problem in Maricopa County. Picking has started in the Yuma area.

NEW MEXICO had an abnormally warm week with frequent showers. In the Artesia and Carlsbad area, cotton is fruiting well and given sufficient moisture, should make an excellent crop. The same is true of the Deming area, but prospects here are said to be even better, with a bumper crop predicted. The insect situation is not serious, although red spiders are appearing in spots, aphids are on the buildup, and stink bugs are increasing in scattered fields.

The New Mexico Extension Service weekly insect report for Aug. 9 said farmers who have sprayed or dusted for bollworm control have obtained good results. Commenting further on the bollworm situation, the report said, "In fields where farmers released lady bird beetles to obtain natural control, bollworms are still present and doing fine." That seems to be another way of saying that beneficial insects are good to have around—but don't depend on them to do a complete job of control.



Tipton Joins Conference Of Christians and Jews

W. H. (BILL) TIPTON (above), well known throughout the cotton industry as editor of ACCO Press, has been named associate director of the Southwestern division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews with headquarters in Dallas. For the past 13 years he has been associated with Wilkinson-Schiwetz and Tips, Inc., Houston advertising agency, and for a number of years has been a junior partner. His duties have included editing ACCO Press, farm magazine of Anderson, Clayton and Co., and for the past three years he has lived in Abilene where he originated a farm and ranch news broadcast. For the Conference, he will direct work of the North Texas region and assist the program in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Memphis Starts Trading In Soybean Concentrate

The Memphis Merchants Exchange began trading Aug. 4 in soybean meal mixtures. Arthur A. Williams, executive secretary, said the soybean meal concentrate contract was created to afford processors, mixers, jobbers, dealers and all other segments of the trade handling soybean concentrates a hedging facility.

The futures contract provides for delivery of a mixture of either 41 percent old process soybean meal and/or 44 percent solvent soybean meal mixed with corn or corn products not to exceed 5 percent by weight.

Change in Cotton Grades Effective Next Year

USDA announced Aug. 12 that several changes in American upland cotton grades standards will become effective next season on Aug. 15, 1953. "Middling fair" and "strict good middling" standards for white cotton and all standards for extra white cotton will be abolished.

The Department said these, and other changes in line with proposals announced June 5, will revise standards "to reflect the characteristics of recent cotton crops, insofar as color, leaf and preparation are concerned."

• Turner to Direct Texas Cotton Research Group

K. LANCE TURNER, Brownfield, Texas, a textile graduate of Texas Technological College and former textile research institute director at Princeton University, has been named director of the Texas Cotton Research Committee, effective Sept. 1. The committee, under supervision of the chancellor of Texas A. & M. College and presidents of the University of Texas and Texas Tech, directs research at the three institutions to increase utilization of cotton and cottonseed products.

Despite Drouth, General Crop Outlook Good

USDA crop reports on Aug. 1 indicated that crop production this year will be the third largest in history, despite drouth damage. Total volume of all crops is expected to be exceeded only by that for 1948 and 1949.

The Department said declines in drouth-affected crops were partially offset by improvements in wheat, barley, flaxseed and some other crops. While the forecast for corn, the major feed crop, was reduced, total feed supplies will be near the average of recent years.

Memphis Exchange Shows Drop in Cotton Volume

The annual report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for the year ended July 31 shows net receipts of 1,304,322 bales compared with 1,542,179 for the previous season. Shipments of 1,266,747 bales compared with 1,788,960 for 1950-51.

Memphis cotton sales totaled 4,254,980 bales against 4,459,397 the previous season. The average weight of bales handled through Memphis was 518.02 pounds last season and 518.29 pounds the previous year.

Combine Clinic for Delta

A clinic to help combine operators do a better job of harvesting soybeans and other crops will be held Aug. 20 at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss. Eight machinery manufacturers are cooperating in the program.

Farm Implement Shortage For 1953 Predicted

American farmers may face a serious shortage of new machinery for planting and harvesting 1953 crops, in the opinion of John Ransom, director, National Production Authority agricultural implements division, Washington. Ransom said production may fall 30 percent short of requirements as a result of the steel shortage because of the 54-day strike.

Cotton Classing School

The fourth annual cotton classing school for farmers at the USDA cotton classing office, Lubbock, Texas, is starting Aug. 18. Classes are being held Monday through Friday for two weeks. A certificate of attendance will be given each farmer who attends five or more days.

Fulton Breaks Ground for New Finishing Plant

On Aug. 6 in Atlanta, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills officials and city officials and civic leaders watched as Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Fulton President Clarence Elsas turned the first shovels of earth that marked the beginning of a new 76,000 square foot structure to house the company's new finishing plant. Fulton is one of the South's largest textile firms. The new building will be built on a site adjacent to the company's present Atlanta plant.

"On behalf of our company," Elsas told those who were present at the ceremony, "I cannot express too forcefully our great appreciation to the mayor of our city, city council and officers of the city, and to the chamber of commerce for the cooperation we have received.

"We have every confidence in the future growth of Atlanta and are happy that Fulton Bag can continue to share this growth through such an expansion program. We believe industries should take just as great an interest in the community they serve as any citizen of the community because their prosperity and growth depend on the prosperity and growth of the city."

Georgia Committee Aiding Maid of Cotton Contest

Georgia's State Cotton Committee has endorsed the Maid of Cotton Contest and is anxious to see many young ladies enter it, according to W. J. Estes, committee chairman. The state committee is composed of leaders in the cotton industry and related fields.

"The purpose of the State Cotton Improvement Committee is to assist in planning and directing a profitable cotton program," Estes stated, "and committees have been set up in most of the major cotton producing counties. These committees are assisting with local Maid of Cotton contests."

The Georgia unit of the National Cotton Council is sponsoring this contest here. J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, is the chairman of the Georgia phase of the contest. The state winner will compete for the national Maid of Cotton title.

Allis-Chalmers Has New Regional Field Group

Organization of a field group to provide Allis-Chalmers general machinery division customers throughout the country with a maximum of fast and efficient service has been announced jointly by J. L. Singleton, vice-president in charge of the division; C. W. Schweers, vice-president and director of sales, and J. F. Roberts, vice-president and director of engineering.

The newly organized group is operating under the direction of Schweers. It will handle all service, repairs, breakdowns, and adjustments in the field. Delivery and erection of new equipment, major overhaul jobs, special service work, and major repairs requiring special skills or long period manpower assignments will continue to be handled from headquarters at Milwaukee under the direction of C. B. Smith.

Regional service supervisors named under the new setup are B. F. Ureda, Chicago, midwest region; A. S. Hill, Cleveland, central region; D. T. Thomas, New York, empire region; C. P. Suykerbuyk, Atlanta, southeast region; E. G. Kime, Dallas, southwest region; and D. W. Seagrave, San Francisco, Pacific region.

Ga.-Ala. Crushers to Meet June 1-2

The 1953 annual joint convention of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association will be held June 1-2 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, Montgomery, Ala., and J. E. Moses, Atlanta, Ga., administrative officers of the two associations, have announced that full information regarding convention plans will be furnished later.

Monsanto Appoints Sayers

J. Richard Sayers, St. Louis, has been appointed a purchasing agent for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, Clayton A. Wolfe, director of the purchasing and traffic department, has announced. Sayers, who has been a research chemical engineer for the division's research department, will be in the chemical raw material section.

"IT'LL COST YOU LESS TO PLANT THE BEST"

Plant Famous

STONEVILLE COTTONS

for better yields and higher profits

1. **STONEVILLE 2-B**
   A perfect *balanced* cottonseed which is adaptable to every cotton producing area. Vigorous, productive and a real money-maker.
2. **STONEVILLE 3202**
   This cotton features exceptionally *high gin turnout* . . . plus light foliage, early maturity and ease of picking.
3. **DELFOS 9169**
   The ideal *valley cotton*. Produces more lint per acre. Complete adaptability to modern mechanization methods.

You Can Also Profit By Planting
Stonevilles NORTEX 107 Breeders Oats
A Red Rustproof Strain of Highest Quality

Write for complete information

Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company, Inc.
STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

Big Crop Ahead!

How Are Your Gin Supplies?

Call, Write, or Wire Us for

- Paper and Metal Tags
- Gin Tickets and Checks
- Cotton Hooks and Knives
- Marking Ink, Ledgers
- All Gin Forms and Yard Supplies

This is our 53rd Year of Service to the Cotton Ginning Industry

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press
3116 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas
Phone PRospect 2583

Statifiers Destined for Foreign Cotton Gins

S. B. JACKSON of Kemgas Process Company, Lubbock, Texas, is shown with two Statifiers (top picture) packed for shipment to gins in Trans-Jordan. The boxes, which are lined with waterproof paper, are marked KEEP DRY in English, French and Spanish. In bottom picture are shown nine Statifiers for The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Dallas, who shipped them to Murray customers in Syria and Lebanon. Statifiers are widely used in gins in the U.S. and many foreign countries to condition over-dried cotton for better ginning and improved grades and sample.

Firepack Loss Declines

(Continued from Page 14)

cotton fire losses throughout the entire industry, the Council's committee held a meeting Aug. 4 in Memphis to draft recommendations for an intensive educational program. Groups represented at the meeting included National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, USDA Extension Service, National Cotton Council, National Cotton Ginners' Association, National Cottonseed Products Association, Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service, insurance companies ,and the Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas.

Following an all day session, they made recommendations asking that:

1. Steps be taken to set up and develop a central source of statistical information, pictures, etc., as a basis for fire prevention publicity and educational programs.

2. Use of red tags for other than firepacked bales be discontinued by gins and warehouses.

3. The American Association of Railroads request its member lines, in providing cars for shipping cotton, to make available cars without holes or other deficiencies creating fire hazards.

4. Fire prevention messages in Spanish supplement English wording on posters.

5. Material be developed for a cotton fire prevention manual for ginners. This would cover fire prevention methods, fire-fighting equipment, control procedures, and good housekeeping practices.

6. The Cotton Council work with other agencies in compiling a set of color slides on fire control and prevention in cotton gins, and that the committee explore further the possibility of a movie and other visual aids for educational use.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, chairman of the industry-wide group, presided over the meeting. Members present were: Burke Baker, Jr., vice-president, Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Company; Frank L. Camp, Frank L. Camp & Company, insurance; Warren G. McMahon, safety engineer, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company; George Powell, Federal Compress & Warehouse Company; Ritchie Smith and R. H. McRae, National Cotton Council; all of Memphis; A. Sidney Briggs, manager, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas; Alex J. Clark, manager, Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service; Alfred M. Pendleton, Extension cotton ginning specialist, USDA; all of Dallas; and M. W. Tilghman, General Utility Company, Inc., Dunn, N. C.

Mississippi Seed Group Certifies 18 Crops

The Mississippi Seed Improvement Association has grown from about 20 members certifying only five crops in 1939 to more than 600 members certifying 18 different crops, V. A. Johnson, Indianola, president, told the annual meeting at State College, Aug. 5.

"Farmers and agricultural leaders everywhere have come to recognize the true value of good certified seed," Johnson said.

• Group to Tour Pink Bollworm Areas

A GROUP consisting of USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine research and enforcement personnel, state entomologists and others will make a tour of the Corpus Christi (Texas) area Aug. 20 to observe the degree of pink bollworm infestation, and move to the Rio Grande Valley and the Matamoros section of Mexico for a similar tour on Aug. 21. Pink bollworm infestations and damage by the pest in South Texas this year are the greatest ever recorded in the U.S.

Many Nations Report on Grassland Management

Use of fertilizers on grassland, pasture renovation and management of grasslands on salty soils are some of the subjects for the soil management and fertilization section of the sixth International Grassland Congress, Aug. 17-23, at Pennsylvania State College.

Reports are being made in this section by delegates from Scotland, England, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, South Africa and the U.S. F. E. Bear, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., is section chairman.

Production of Margarine Exceeding Last Year

Margarine production during the first six months of 1952 was 644,843,000 pounds compared with 506,107,000 pounds during the six months ended June 30, 1951, Bureau of Census reports show. Output of colored margarine was 563,550,000 pounds against 375,749,000 in the period last year, while uncolored production of 81,293,000 pounds compared with 130,358,000 pounds for the 1951 period.

June, 1952, production totaled 104,040,000 pounds compared with 100,709,000 pounds for the same month last year.

SAVE Time-Money
by installing
FAFNIR
PILLOW BLOCKS
HANGER BOXES
COUNTERSHAFT BOXES
. . . and other Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. Easiest of all to install because they have this
WIDE INNER RING BEARING WITH SELF LOCKING COLLAR
It's bored to inch dimensions . . . slips over standard size shafts. No shouldering, no lock nuts, no adapters needed. An extremely economical means for modernizing plant machinery. For information write The Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA
FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS

Classified Advertising

RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Rolls — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Filter Presses — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Screw Presses — 30" Chandler Huller — Carver Lint Tailing Beater. — Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, 3 number 1. Exellent condition with tempering apparatus. 1 Sperry 18 x 18 plate and frame filter press. Caterpillar diesel power units—D17000, D13000, D8800. Generator plants.—Harris Machinery Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gin Equipment for Sale

EXTRACTING MACHINERY—One 14 foot steel "Stacy-Mindrup" bur machine. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter, wood frame extractors. Extracting Feeders: 2-70 saw and one 80-saw Mitchell F.E.C. cast iron extracting feeders, each with four precleaning cylinders. Three 66" Mitchell F.E.C. pressed steel flat belt machines. Eight 80-saw Continental model "D" double X extractors. Five 80-saw Murray Blewett feeders.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A. — Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—1929 M Murray steel up-draft condenser, completely reconditioned, new screen, flashing, doffing rollers, bearings, and painted. Cheap for quick sale.—Kimbell Gin, Earth, Texas.

GOOD USED AIR BLAST GINS—5-80 saw Murray, loose roll, glass front, direct connected gins. 5-80 saw Murray steel B.B. 6" mote conveyor standard direct connected gins with first class lint-flue. 4-80 saw Munger ball bearing direct connected gins with lint-flue. 4-80 saw Lummus "automatic" gins, complete with lint-flue and condenser. 4-70 saw Munger gins. 4-70 saw Pratt gins. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Gullett brush gins. Excellent condition. Have ginned only 230 bales each. Your opportunity to buy new gins at used gin price.—E. D. Gregory Company, Phone 2612, Parkdale, Ark.

FOR SALE—2-80 saw Murray gins with roll dump and glass fronts. 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts. 4-60" standard Mitchells with flat belt drive, equipped for drying. 5-52" V-belt super Mitchells like new equipped for drying. 1-60" super Mitchell with V-belt drive. 1-60" standard Mitchell V-belt equipped for drying. 1-66" flat belt standard Mitchell. 4-66" Continental double X feeders. 3-8 cylinder 50" Stacy steel horizontal cleaners. 2-52" Continental 4-cylinder steel inclined cleaners. 1-12 section thermo cleaner like new. 1-16 section Lummus thermo cleaner. 1-60" Murray down discharge steel condenser. 2-60" Continental side discharge steel condensers. 1-72" Murray down discharge steel condenser. 1 set Fairbanks seed scales. 1 Continental steel bound paragon press, ram and casing, with center crank opener, square center column, new long type sills and platen support. 1 long stroke B.B. Cameron steel tramper. 1-60" new Lummus side discharge conderser in Mississippi.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

CLEANERS AND SEPARATORS—One 43" Stacy all steel 6-cylinder straight line. One 52", 6-cylinder Murray light steel incline. One 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner-drier. One 52" Murray steel "quad." Wood Frame Cleaners: One 5-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter incline type. One 50" 6-cylinder Continental straight line, gravity machine. Separators: One 52" type "MS" Murray steel revolving drum type. One 48" Hardwicke-Etter wood dropper.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Practically new Continental steel separator in perfect condition, with pipe connections, one-half price.—Ben W. Walker, Jr., Milstead (Macon County), Ala.

SAVE MONEY—Our reconditioned equipment does the job. Why pay high prices? In stock—one Murray "PH" steel bound press, $750.00. One double hopper seed scale. Five rebuilt belt-driven hydraulic pumps, ready for service. One standard 8⅜" hydraulic ram and casing, like new. One 40" Boardman fan. New Pheips fans all sizes in stock. Air compressors, air receivers, pulleys and transmission equipment. New "government type" tower driers, Mitchell and Service Gin heaters. If you want to save money, visit us.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—All or any part of 5-70 saw Lummus outfit, including 14 foot extractor.—Gus Hartman, Rockwall, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment. Write Box "E," Goliad, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Ginner to operate a 3-80 Murray gin, electric power. Write to J. K. Edmondson, at Heth, Ark.

WANTED—Night oil mill superintendent, gin weigher and bookkeeper, also gin manager, who must have real mechanical ability, as well as office experience. None but sober, steady workers need apply.—Vernon Oil Mill, Box 1950, Vernon, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night. —Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

LATE MODEL BUDA—One used Buda model 1879 diesel cotton gin power unit. Late model. Good condition. 225 maximum h.p. at 1000 r.p.m. $3,500.00.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas, WOodcrest 9691.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use — warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—We have for immediate delivery one Howe motor truck scale 10-ton capacity size 18 x 9 feet, model No. 1456, full capacity beam, with set of steel. Priced to sell at $767.00 net f.o.b. Dallas—Dillon Scale & Equipment Co., 3907 Elm, Dallas, Texas. Phone Victor 2511.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1949 International cotton picker. Either attachment alone or with tractor. Has picked only 70 bales.—Max Wallace, Caruthersville, Mo., Phone 3220.

FOR SALE—One 6 x 9, 6-cyl. model N.E. 210 h.p. M & M engine with cooling coil and electric starter. In good shape, ready to run. Still coupled to machinery, can be demonstrated. Priced $1,500.00.—Anton Producers Co-op Gin, Anton, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One model 6LROU Waukesha engine with tower and heat exchangers complete, direct connected to Allis-Chalmers generator, 360 kw, 900 r.p.m., 440 volt, 3-phase, 60 cycle, with exciter and panel.—South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Taylor, Texas.

POWER UNIT AND MOTORS—One 150 h.p., JL-1335 Buda natural gas power unit. Motors: One 100 h.p. G.E., 440 volt with starter. One 60 h.p. Allis-Chalmers, 2300 volt, 900 r.p.m. slip-ring with starter. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m., with base, less starter. All real bargains.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—We have a completely reconditioned Howe wagon scale model No. 248 size 22 x 8 with set of new steel 10-ton capacity and full capacity beam. Priced at $625.00 net f.o.b. Dallas. Call us. —Dillon Scale & Equipment Co., 3907 Elm, Dallas, Texas. Phone VIctor 2511.

BUTANE OR NATURAL GAS—Two used Minneapolis-Moline twin cotton gin power units, 214 maximum h.p. each. Excellent condition. Equipped for butane or natural gas operation. One unit, $2,250.00. One unit $2,600.00. Phone, wire or write.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., WOodcrest 9691, Houston.

Do you have a power unit to sell—or do you want to buy a used one? See the classified column headed "Power Units and Miscellaneous" on this page. It will bring you quick results.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver **FREE** any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring	2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring	2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring	1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring	4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

Phone HUnter 2801 — **DALLAS** — **TEXAS** — **Phone 3905** — **HARLINGEN**

Cotton States Lead U. S. In Broiler Production

Producing two-thirds of the nation's broilers, cotton growing states have developed a poultry industry during the past 10 years that has had far reaching influence on the South's agriculture and industry. The development has not only increased farm income, poultry authorities point out, but also increased feed sales and created markets and greater employment in many related industries.

Georgia was the nation's leading broiled producing state in 1951, USDA reports show. Ranking next, in order, were Delaware, Arkansas, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, California, Indiana and North Carolina.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta estimates that broiler sales brought $117 million gross income in 1951 to producers in states of the sixth federal reserve district, which includes Georgia, Alabama, Florida and portions of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Revenue in the area was 46 percent larger than the $81 million grossed from broilers in 1950.

Growth of the industry is indicated by an increase from 46,245,000 birds produced in the district in 1945 to 148,066,000 in 1951. Large capital outlays are involved in production, the bank points out, estimating that each bird of market weight represents an investment of 75 cents at current market prices.

Three pounds, or more, of feed are required by most producers to produce one pound of broiler meat, the report says, adding that the industry is largely financed by feed dealers, who have aggressively financed expansion in poultry production in an effort to increase sales of poultry feeds.

These feed dealers usually operate through a contract, the dealer supplying chicks, feeds and medicine on credit and assisting in the marketing of broilers. Feed company field representatives often supervise the management through regular visits to producers. The farmer furnishes housing, equipment, fuel, litter and labor.

California Ranch, Cotton Crop Bring $3,250,000

Purchase of the 6,000 acre holdings of the Harnish Ranch, Inc., near Five Points, Calif., for more than $3,250,000 by the Boston Foundation, Inc. of Boston has been announced by Lloyd A. Harnish.

The transaction includes all of the equipment and buildings and the cotton crop now under cultivation which Harnish estimates will have a gross value of about one million dollars. He said that the transaction does not involve the Harnish Brothers Ranching, Inc., which operates a cattle ranch near Coalinga, various cotton lands in Fresno and other property.

List 12 Guides to Better Seed Cotton Handling

Mississippi Extension Service warns farmers against carelessness in harvesting that may ruin the chance of getting the most value from cotton. Twelve responsibilities of the farmer to help insure proper harvesting and handling of seed cotton are listed as:

1. Do your best to dry damp or wet seed cotton before taking it to the gin. You can gain $10 to $15 a bale by having your cotton ginned dry.
2. Do not pick cotton wet from rain or damp from dew.
3. Provide trailer beds to hold one bale of seed cotton without tramping.
4. Provide separators for trailer beds holding more than one bale.
5. Under no circumstances should seed cotton be tramped. See that your helpers do not tramp it.
6. Use the field weigher system for harvesting trash free cotton.
7. Keep water kegs and lunch pails out of the seed cotton vehicle.
8. Try to make every bale weigh 500 pounds—no more, no less.
9. Have a tarpaulin available in case of rain, for night covering and for hauling to the gin.
10. Guard against matches and other foreign material in seed cotton.
11. Tell the ginner when you have green, damp, or trashy seed cotton on your truck.
12. Ask your ginner to cut a sample at the gin and send it to the nearest Smith-Doxey free classing office.

Doing Research on Cottonseed Oil Refining

FATEH MUHAMMAD, right, of the chemical laboratories, Agricultural College, Lyallpur, Punjab, Pakistan, recently began research on cottonseed oil at Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, under the Point IV program. He will investigate the process of refining cottonseed oil. R. O. Feuge, left, head of the processing section of the Laboratory's oilseed division, will supervise the work.

Turkish Cotton Crop May Exceed 712,000 Bales

Turkish 1952-53 cotton acreage is unofficially estimated to be slightly larger than the 1,586,000 acres harvested in 1951-52, says USDA. With picking starting this month, production may substantially exceed the 712,000 bales harvested in 1951-52.

Turkish exports for the first eight months of the 1951-52 season were 47 percent less than in the corresponding 1950-51 period, and the country has about 200,000 bales available for export as the new season begins.

Visual Educator to Aid Studies of Textiles

A new educational device, designed to aid home economics teachers and sales training directors working with textiles, has been announced by Louis H. Louft, New York. Called the "textile visual educator," it consists of yard long samples of 50 different textiles mounted on a wooden easel.

Each sample carries its own descriptive label with authentic data written by Dr. Simon Williams, textile educator and consultant. The large variety of fabrics comprising the basic panel is being assembled and the textile visual educator will be available to teachers by September.

Arkansas Extension Dairy Specialists Appointed

Appointment of two new extension dairy specialists for Arkansas has been announced by C. A. Vines, Little Rock, associate extension director. Glen Richard Pursley has been named extension dairy specialist, with headquarters at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; and Howard McCartney, appointed dairy marketing specialist, will have headquarters in Little Rock.

San Joaquin Valley Needs 65,000 More Laborers

The San Joaquin Valley of California will need 65,000 additional farm workers during the current harvest season, according to an estimate by O. W. Fahrney, California Department of Employment. He said that the need, during August and September, will be greatest in the peach, tomato, fig and grape harvests, and that shifts of some workers now employed in cotton fields and working other crops will not be sufficient to meet the total requirements.

Stocks of Flaxseed and Soybeans Show Decline

USDA reports a decrease in stocks of flaxseed and soybeans on July 1 as compared with a year ago. Total stocks of old flaxseed of 11,234,000 bushels were 9 percent less than last year and the smallest carryover in four years. Disappearance of flaxseed during the 1951-52 season is computed at 34,855,000 bushels, of which 30,250,000 were processed for oil.

Soybean stocks of 45,198,000 bushels on July 1 compared with 51,926,000 a year ago. Farm stocks, estimated at 5,847,000 bushels, are the second smallest on record.

New Bulletin

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO. DESCRIBES PRODUCT

A compact bulletin describing and listing Alligator Long Length Conveyor Belt Lacing, Bulletin No. A-70, may be obtained from Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4607 Lexington Street, Chicago 44, Ill.

The new publication contains application views, sizes and list prices as well as other pertinent information. These separable fasteners can be furnished in any length, with hinge pins, for joining flat conveyor belts of all widths up to 96 inches and thicknesses up to ⅝ inch. Being continuous in length, these fasteners make a smooth joint of uniform tension across the full width of the belt.

Ginner Builds Rig to Put Burs on Field

A machine for returning cotton burs to fields, securing the fertilizer value, has been built by Charlie Hunter, manager of the Cooperative Gin at Acuff, Texas. With the release of cotton burs from pink bollworm control regulations this year, South Plains cotton growers are being urged to put the material back on their fields as a soil conservation measure.

Using a two ton truck, Hunter rigged a power takeoff from the motor with an endless chain system running through the truck bed. Pieces of angle iron run the width of the truck bed and are carried along by the chain, pulling the burs out of the bed and dropping them behind the truck. Part of a bur machine is mounted at the back end of the bed with the large teeth turning to keep burs from clogging up. An outside framework of angle iron, with galvanized steel on the inside, was put around the truck.

Hunter estimates that the truck will haul about three tons of burs and will spread them evenly as it drives across a field. He has contracted with a number of farmers to haul burs back to their fields. All burs will be run over screening to clean out sand and unwanted seed before they are taken to the fields.

Farmers of the Acuff community who used sterilized burs on their fields last year as an experiment are reported well pleased with the results and planning to use the burs again.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Excellent Completely Modern Used

ANDERSON TWIN MOTOR

Super Duo Expellers,

36" Cookers, 14" Conditioners.

FRENCH 4-Section Presses,

5-High, 72" Motor Driven Cookers.

PITTOCK AND ASSOCIATES

Glen Riddle, Pa.

Harrison Retires to Join California Seed Group

George J. Harrison, Shafter, Calif., noted agronomist credited with developing California's Acala 4-42 cotton, retired from the USDA June 30 and has accepted a position to do breeding work with the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors.

The distributors organization and USDA have entered into an agreement giving Harrison the status of a collaborator with USDA with all of the privileges of using the facilities to continue the breeding work now in progress.

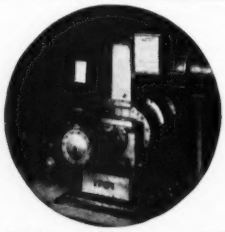
Harrison's headquarters will continue to be the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, but he will be free of all administrative duties and will not do any work of an extension nature.

Harrison was born in 1894 at Jacksboro, Texas, attended elementry and high schools at Riviera, Texas, and attended the University of Tennessee for one year. Transferring to East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, he graduated in 1916 with a Bachelor of Literature degree.

He has been with the USDA for approximately 32 years, 13 at Sacaton, Ariz., and 19 years at Shafter. During World War I he was with the aviation section, U.S. Army Signal Corps.

COMPARE

METERS ON THESE THREE ESSENTIALS



Accuracy

Capacity

Space

You'll find R-C Positive Displacement Meters are "tops" in these three basic requirements. *Accurate*, regardless of pressure, wide variations in load or other conditions. Normal *capacities* from 2,500 cfh to 1,000,000 cfh, and ability to absorb overloads. *Compact* to install in relatively small space. For "cash register" gas measurements, insist on R-C Meters. Details in Bulletin 40-B-14.

Roots-Connersville Blower

A Division of Dresser Industries, Inc.

523 Carolina Avenue, Connersville, Indiana

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE BLOWER

A DIVISION OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES, INC.

Fats and Oils Situation

(Continued from Page 35)

fully fitted into farm rotation, and there is increasing acceptance of the need for legumes in land use programs.

Perhaps the most important economic pressure for increased production of soybeans comes from the demand for the high protein meal. In 1951 for the first time the total value of soybean meal was greater than that of oil produced in the U.S. A hypothetical but roughly accurate illustration of the values involved as of April 30, 1952 is as follows: From one bushel of soybeans; oil yield, 10.5 pounds at 9.0¢ per pound, $0.945; meal yield, 47 pounds at $81 per ton 1.90. So long as these price relations persist, soybean oil is something of a by-product, the supply of which will be governed by demand for meal. In the foreseeable future that demand is likely to remain strong.

The government policy of price supports on agricultural products as well as the present price controls will have an important influence upon the production of those raw materials from which fats and oils are derived. While in the past, support prices have been a factor in expanding the production of such crops as soybeans and flaxseed, it is entirely possible that high support prices for competing crops such as wheat, oats, and corn may cut into the acreages of oilseed crops in the future. There is no way of knowing the manner in which political pressures will be exerted to influence relative prices. Apparently support prices are here to stay regardless of a change in Administration.

As of March 15, 1952 each of our major oil-producing crops was selling below parity prices. It is informative to note that soybeans were selling at over 95 percent of parity while cottonseed and flaxseed were only slightly over 80 percent. Therefore, if price supports should be removed or reduced, soybean acreage might be reduced much less than either of the others.

Since the close of World War II the work of certain non-government bodies has had a marked influnece on the production of oilseed crops in the U.S. The most notable example is that of the Flax Institute of the U.S. The Institute is composed of personnel from some of the State Agricultural colleges, county agents, agronomists, and representatives of the linseed oil processors. Paint and linoleum associations also contribute to the work. Before 1946 the U.S. imported from 50% to 60% of its flaxseed requirements, principally from the Argentine. When this source of supply was cut off, the Institute, through the Flax Development Committee, proceeded to publicize to farmers throughout the flax-growing area of the northwest the best flax varieties and cultural methods. During the earlier years of this effort the Department of Agriculture assisted with adequate support prices. Today, however, the support price of flax is only 80 percent of parity, while that of competing small grain is 90 percent. In spite of this, the yield per acre of flaxseed, through the new improved methods, has been increased so materially that farmers have accepted flax as one of the major crops of the Northwest, and we now produce annually sufficient supplies for the needs of the country.

• **Prices** — Since the beginning of the second quarter of the calendar year 1951, the inflationary developments associated with our participation in the police action in Korea and our rearmament have been arrested. Although the consumers' price index in the U.S. has continued to rise slowly, the wholesale price index has fallen about 3½ percent from the peak reached in March of last year. This decline has occurred in spite of an increase of more than 30 billion dollars in our annual rate of federal expenditure for goods and services.

Regardless of the reasons for the slight dip in the wholesale price level, those who operate in the fats and oils markets in the U.S. have witnessed price declines that have been much more drastic than the price falls experienced in most other lines. Between the high point in fats and oils prices reached in February of last year, and February of 1952, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the price of fats and oils (except butter) declined by nearly 50 percent. Of the major classes of fats and oils, only linseed oil has had prices this year that have approximated the average of last year.

The reason for the drastic drop in fats and oils price index may lie in the height to which it went in the immediate postwar years. The fats and oils index

ORIENTAL GASKET & PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of All Industrial Gaskets

Belting, Crimps, Packing, Belt
Cements, Hooks, and Dressings

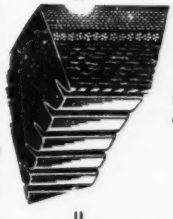
2612-14 Commerce St. Phone: RIverside 9874 Dallas 1, Texas

7 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES TO SERVE YOU

★ Memphis, Tenn.
★ Little Rock, Ark.
★ Blytheville, Ark.
★ Cairo, Ill.
★ Des Moines, Iowa
★ Chicago, Ill.
★ Clarksdale, Miss.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES
Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products, Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers — Germinations

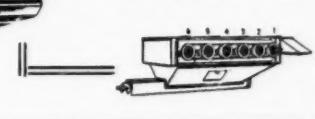
LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.
1944 TEXAS ST. LUBBOCK, TEXAS
IS PLAINS HEADQUARTERS
FOR
DAYTON'S NEW LINT CLEANER.
V-BELT DRIVE CHANGE-OVER
ASK ABOUT IT TODAY!



MOTOR RE WINDING PAIRING BUILDING

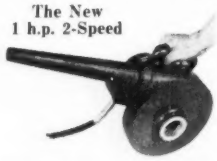
Spare motors for gins and oil mills. New and used motors.

DIAL 5-6898—(NIGHT) 5-6759



TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

Sprajet®

hand tested nozzles deliver

CONTROLLED ACCURACY

. . . . that give your chemicals full killing power . . . and safety

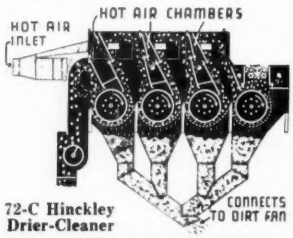
Accessories Mfg. Co.

728 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

HINCKLEY

Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce
Dallas 1, Texas

REPEAT ORDERS form a large percent of our business. Users KNOW what a wonderful machine the Hinckley Fan Drum Drier-Cleaner is.



72-C Hinckley
Drier-Cleaner

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY

4008 Commerce St. Dallas 1, Texas

NADUSTCO

CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS AND STEEL SUPPORTS

of any size

Blow-Piping of All Kinds

shipped promptly

National Blow Pipe & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

50 Years in New Orleans, La.

fluctuated more widely than the general wholesale index, as is to be expected for raw material prices. At no time pre-war, however, were the two indexes so far apart as in 1946-1948. The relative movements 1949 through February 1952 were, in part at least, merely a readjustment to somewhat normal relationships.

This year's prices for fats and oils as an aggregate have been somewhat below those that we believe would normally prevail with existing levels of money income, population, fats and oils supplies and other variables that are considered important in influencing price. Linseed oil appears to have been somewhat overpriced in comparison with prices for other competing oils. But most other oils appear to be somewhat underpriced. I am impressed by statements that Mr. Faure has made in previous years with respect to the close relationship between prices for fats and oils and the general level of commodity prices. This year's per capita world supply is at about the pre-war level. This year's relation between the average prices for fats and oils and the general level of commodity prices is also about the pre-war relation. Mr. Faure's theory may not predict accurately when supplies are considerably above or below their present per capita figures, but it would have done remarkably well in 1951.

Low fats and oils prices, together with government price supports for certain oilseeds and their products and price ceilings on oilseed meals have made the current crop year in the United States an unprofitable one for some of the crushers. Soybean crushing has been particularly unprofitable, the price for a bushel of beans being approximately equal to the value of the oil and meal during a considerable portion of the year.

When such a situation prevails in a free market, one would expect the forces of supply and demand to correct it. Crushers would reduce purchases of beans and consequently the flow of the products, thereby tending to lower bean prices and raise prices for meal and oil until crushing was again profitable. The support prices for beans, however, have been a factor in preventing bean prices from declining sufficiently to correct the maladjustment. The meal prices have been at the ceiling during most of the year and could not rise, while supplies of competing oils have been sufficiently large to discourage a rise in the soybean oil price.

Because the large quantity of soybean meal demanded at the ceiling price exceeds the quantity available at this price, most crushers have been able to sell mineralized soybean meal and soybean meal-corn mixtures at prices ranging from $10 to $15 per ton higher than the ceiling prices for straight meal. This has reduced the processing loss somewhat. Some users of soybean meal have been buying beans, hiring crushers to extract the oil, and selling the oil on the market at whatever price it would bring. This practice has constituted another factor inhibiting the rise in the price of soybean oil. Because cottonseed does not store well and to avoid the necessity of purchasing large quantities of it under the support price program, the government has offered to purchase cottonseed products. However, this price support program has consisted of a fixed price at which the government would buy a bundle of products — cottonseed oil, meal and

linters—obtained from the seed, rather than the separate products. With the strong markets for meal and linters, crushers found it more profitable to sell the cottonseed products in the open market than to the government. Until recently, only a relatievly small quantity of cottonseed oil has thus been withdrawn from the market by the government as a result of this support program, and soybean oil prices have not received the indirect support that we might have expected from such a program. The low price ceiling on soybean meal and the relatively high ceiling on cottonseed meal have been factors weakening the support for cottonseed oil and have had a depressing effect upon the price of soybean oil.

With fairly stable production of fats and oils the course of their prices is so closely associated with the course of the general level of prices for all commodities that any forecast of the fats and oils price must be largely a forecast of the general level of prices. For nearly two decades we in the U.S. have witnessed an almost continuous upward movement in our price levels, spurred by recovery from the depression and by two wars. Most of the rest of the world has experienced a similar upward price movement, although generally greater than that of the U.S. Few of us would have confidently predicted twenty years ago that today's prices would be near their present level. I should have little confidence in any such prediction for twenty years from now and shall not try to make one.

There are some evidences that the general level of wholesale prices may decline during the next several months. As already mentioned, it has declined since the first of the year. Consumer purchases, especially of durables, were lower in 1951 than in 1950 as shown by estimates of our Department of Commerce.

Also, manufacturing firms with assets under $5 million plan to make less new capital expenditure in 1952 than in 1951, and retailers generally are reducing their inventories through lowered forward orders. These factors suggest at least a short recession in the general price level. However, I do not believe that the general level of prices will experience any marked or prolonged decline. In fact, I believe that the price level will continue to move upward, though not as rapidly as it has during the past decade. In spite of the losses in product which accompany it, inflation still appears to be the most widely acceptable method for redistributing income and for allocating the burdens of a protracted rearmament. And prices of fats and oils will follow the pre-war pattern of somewhat exaggerated fluctuations around the general price level.

• **Technological Developments** — Before enumerating the recent developments in technology that I believe have been important in relation to fats and oils in the U.S., let me mention one legal development, namely, the relaxing of restrictions on the sale of colored margarine. At present, only eight states prohibit outright or levy prohibitive taxes on the sale of colored margarine. The removal of prohibitive restrictions (effetcive July 1) in New York, the state with the largest human population and the second largest dairy producing state in the union, will be particularly important. Consumption of

2 National Favorites!

Wesson Oil

Preferred for America's Salads. . . . More popular every day for Stir-N-Roll pastry and biscuits!

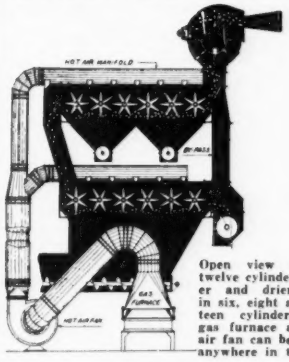
Snowdrift

Pure vegetable shortening . . . Emulsorized for quick-method cakes . . . makes digestible, good-tasting fried foods.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

NEW YORK — NEW ORLEANS — SAVANNAH — SAN FRANCISCO — HOUSTON — CHICAGO

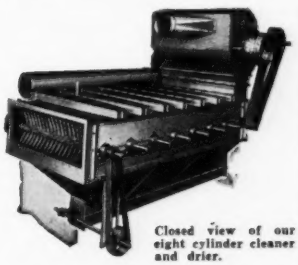
STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—**turn on the heat.** There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor Street Dallas 1, Texas

COTTON TAGS

ALL SIZES

ALL COLORS

You Cannot Beat and We Don't Believe You Can Match WOLFE CITY SERVICE OR QUALITY!

This old reliable house has the capacity to manufacture every Paper and Metal Tag used by every independent and co-operative gin in the United States.

WE MANUFACTURE THE FAMOUS DENMAN METAL TAG

The Oldest Name In The Metal Tag Business!

Texas Tag & Specialty Company

WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

From the Farms of America...

WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet —the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

•

SWIFT & COMPANY

margarine in the U.S. has risen to the point where it is now about two-thirds that of butter. While there has been little change in the per capita consumption of fat spreads, this increase in margarine consumption has changed the stucture of the demand for fats and oils. The demand for vegetable fats and oils has increased while that for animal fats has decreased.

Technological developments that are of significance to the American fats and oils markets might be aggregated into two classes: (1) the development of chemical substitutes, and (2) the development of techniques to increase substitution among fats and oils. In this first class one can include the development of synthetic detergents which have and are continuing to reduce the per capita consumption of soap fats, and the introduction of rubber-based paints for interior use. Although the use of interior rubber-based paints has markedly increased, they have not yet proven to have enough of the desirable qualities of regular oil-based paints permanently to reduce drying oil consumption. Rubber-based paints do, however, pose a challenge to drying oil producers to continue to develop oil-based paints which will rival the rubber-based paints in ease of application.

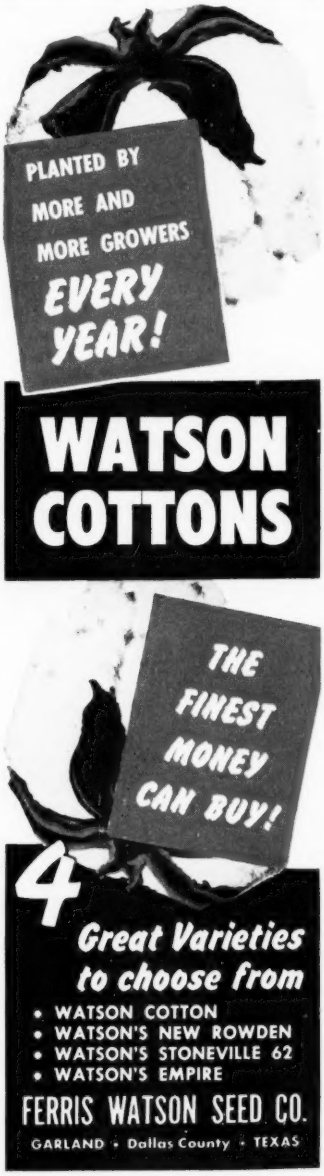
Among the technological developments in the second class are those reducing the reversion of soybean oil, thus increasing its relative usefulness as edible fat, and those improving the drying qualities of soybean oil. These developments have been gradually taking place for a number of years. Each year we become more cognizant of the fact that all fats and oils are basically sources of fatty acids, and with technical developments constantly increasing substitution among fats and oils, those which can be produced at the lowest cost are the ones which will survive in the long run.

Predicting developments in technology is even more hazardous than predicting prices. It is almost self-evident that there will be expanded application of discoveries which have already been put to use. In the oilseed crushing area, solvent extraction of the oil from flaxseed and soybeans has been proven to be more efficient than mechanical expelling. As the expellers depreciate or as capacity is expanded, I look for continued expansion in the use of the solvent process in the U.S.

In the processing of fats and oils, I believe that we shall continue to see increased substitution among the various oils through such procedures as chemical modification. Also, we will continue to modify fats and oils so that they may be converted into products that compete with those made from synthetic chemical materials. The use of fats and oils in plasticizers previously derived from petroleum sources is an example of a recent development. One might expect the low prices for tallow and grease to spur developments which will widen their use.

• **International Trade** — The relatively large production of fats and oils in the U.S. during 1951 resulted in favorable opportunities for foreign purchase of U.S. oilseeds and oil. Prices for flaxseed in the U.S., for example, were below those in Argentina and for part of the year below those in Canada. Prices of soybeans, lard, and tallow also have offered opportunity for profitable foreign purchase.

The relatively favorable prices for U.S. oils and oilseeds resulted in some expansion of U.S. exports of these commodities as compared with 1950. However, largely because of exchange controls, the expansion in exports to Western Eprope has been less than would be expected in a free market. International trade has been important in strengthening the U.S. flaxseed and linseed oil markets, but of little significance elsewhere. The continuation of substantial shipments of soybeans from Manchuria to Europe has kept export demand for U.S. soybeans lower than might have



"Our advertisement in THE PRESS was

The Best Introduction I Ever Had"

"On almost every call I made, the first thing a ginner or oil miller would say to me was: 'Oh yes, I've read about your company and your product in THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS.'

"Trade journal advertising is not new to us by any means, but I have NEVER seen anything like the coverage you have in the cotton gin and oil mill field, and the apparent reader interest your magazine has!"

Those are the exact words of Bob Mureen, field representative for Eriez Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., manufacturers of permanent magnet equipment for cotton gins and oil mills.

You can build product acceptance BEFORE your salesmen ever make a call. THE PRESS can do the same kind of job for your men that was done for Bob Mureen. Try it.

MARKET COVERAGE	READERS	AREA SERVED
Cotton Gins and All Types of Oilseed Processing Mills	Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Owners, Managers, Superintendents	Cotton Belt from California to the Carolinas; entire Soybean Belt

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 1, TEXAS

been expected in view of the fact that the United Nations is more or less at war with China.

Post World War II attempts to free international trade from some of the restrictions which impeded it during the interwar period have shown some successes. I believe that a larger percentage of the world's population is aware of the possibilities for mutual gains from international trade than ever before in history. However, the progress in reducing one form of trade barrier—tariffs—has been slow. I hope that some progress towards a lowering of tariffs may be accomplished by international agreement during the next few years.

At the present time, the world-wide inflation has been perhaps more important in slowing international trade than has any other factor. Attempts to prevent currencies from depreciating in the international market despite the large demands for imports, have resulted in rigorous application of exchange control within countries that have been important in international trade. The results of this practice in curbing your imports are known to all of you.

Although exchange controls have restricted trade between countries, the extensiveness of their application has been less than otherwise would have been the case because of loans and grants made by the U.S. Making dollars available without concurrent trades for other currencies has reduced the degree to which other currencies have been overpriced. The sizeable military aid program of the U.S. for the next year should maintain trade between the U.S. and other countries even though it contains no direct non-military assistance provisions. Some of this will be felt in fats and oils as long as U.S. fats and oils remain "good buys."

It appears to me particularly fitting that a convention of this sort be held. Cooperative movements carried out by the industrial interests of many nations cannot help but cement friendships of an international nature. Call this convention, if you will, a specialized form of the United Nations working toward a comon good. Perhaps our industry is peculiarly adapted to increasing friendly relations because of the adaptability and interchangeability of the materials with which we deal. While fats and oils have many war uses, they are also essential for the preservation of human life; and if we can add, during this convention, to better and more efficient ways of international distribution of available supplies, then we have made an addition to the progress of the United Nations towards world peace. Pouring oil on troubled waters cannot help but bring results.

Yellow Margarine Fights In South Africa

■ SOUTH AFRICA is having a butter versus margarine controversy, centered around the matter of coloring margarine, that sounds familiar to Americans. The South African government has allowed production and sale of uncolored margarine but sales have been small. Because of widespread malnutrition among the colored races, the minister of health is urging that production of yellow margarine be permitted.

South African Agricultural Union, a farm organization, opposes the proposal with the claim that it would create large butter surpluses at a time when more dairy cattle are needed.

List Schedules for Grain And Oilseed Exports

USDA has announced schedules for commercial and government exports of grains and oilseeds. The August schedule now totals 1,024,000 long tons of bread grains and 353,000 long tons of coarse grains and oilseeds.

The preliminary September progam consists of 980,000 long tons of bread grains and 363,000 long tons of oilseeds and coarse grains; and a preliminary October program has been announced for 970,000 long tons of bread grains and 293,000 of oilseeds and coarse grains.

Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands are scheduled to receive the largest quantities during the July-October period. Other countries receiving substantial tonnage include Argentina, India, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Thermo-Last

NYLON PRESS CLOTHS

LOW MOISTURE ABSORPTION
DIMENSIONAL STABILITY
STRONG — LIGHTWEIGHT
EASY HANDLING

SUMNER COMPANY

MILL AND OFFICES — COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Call our nearest representative —

Robt. Burgher, Dallas, Tex. Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.

Central Bag Co., Macon, Ga.

Foreign Agent M. Neumunz & Son, Inc., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible

BUILDINGS

For —

• COTTON SEED

• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected

Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Rise in Level of Living On Farms Measured

Everyone knows that the farmer and his family have enjoyed higher living standards in recent years. The USDA, however, has used Census Bureau reports on specific items which influence the level of living as a means of measuring the actual extent of improvement. Four specific items— the average farm value of products sold or traded, and the percentages of farms with electricity, with automobiles and with telephones —were used as the yardstick.

Measuring in this way, USDA estimates that families of farm operators, on the average, boosted their level of living nearly a fourth from 1945 to 1950, and that the rise was 54 percent from 1940 to 1950.

The increase in electricity had the most to do with raising the level of living, says the Department. The proportion of farms using electricity increased from 13 percent in 1930 to 33 percent in 1940, 48 percent in 1945 and 78 percent in 1950.

Except for telephones, which decreased from 1930 to 1940, all four items contributed to the increase in the level of living index during each period studied.

Farms with automobiles increased from 58 percent in 1940 to 62 percent in 1945 and nearly 62½ percent in 1950.

From 1940 to 1950, the rise in living levels was generally more rapid in the areas which showed the greatest increase in farm mechanization. Every state and almost every county showed gains in living levels between 1945 and 1950, the Department points out.

Peanut Support Price Is Unchanged at $239.40

The support price for 1952 farmers' stock peanuts will remain at a national average of $239.40 per ton. USDA has announced that this price will prevail because parity on Aug. 1, the beginning of the 1952 marketing year, was unchanged as compared with the parity level when the program was announced in March. The support price for individual types of peanuts will remain as announced in June.

Carl H. Robinson Retires From PMA Cotton Branch

Carl H. Robinson, deputy director of the cotton branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, retired on July 31.

During 32 years of service with the USDA, he has been widely known throughout the cotton industry. For the past 16 years he has been closely identified with the Department's cotton marketing and research activities.

Half of U.S. Fat Exports To Western Europe

Fourteen countries of Western Europe took 48.4 percent of the fats and oils exported from the U.S. in 1951, USDA reports. The United Kingdom ranked first in purchases of American fats and oils, followed in order by Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Western Germany and Belgium. Spain was the largest purchaser of soybean oil, the United Kingdom of lard, and Italy led in buying American tallow.

PAULA *The Pick'n Choice*

Originated & Bred by

DEERING FARMS, INC.

Sales Office — 511 First Street

Kennett, Missouri Phone 8-4633

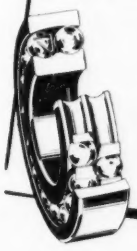
. . . FOR BETTER GINNING

Over the years, SKF has worked closely with the builders of ginning equipment. This cooperation has helped to minimize friction, and contributed to the efficiency and dependable performance of every type of ginning equipment . . . with SKF Bearings.

Whether you are designing new equipment or looking for efficient, economical replacement bearings, look confidently to SKF for expert, proved advice. Depend on SKF to help you put the right bearing in the right place.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
—manufacturers of SKF *and* HESS-BRIGHT *bearings.*

7340



SKF BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

IN EVERY INDUSTRY.

SKF Puts The Right Bearing In The Right Place

FLEXOTYPE CRIMPS

GIVE LONGER SERVICE . . . REQUIRE NO WARMING or SOFTENING

FLEXOTYPE CRIMPS are made of the finest leather, specially tanned to provide extreme flexibility. They require no warming or softening before installation . . . will form a perfect seal immediately . . . will not deteriorate or harden when not in use . . . resist heat, acid and other abnormal conditions. Furnished with reinforcing filler to prevent retraction. Available in all standard sizes from your dealer . . . or direct from us. Also available in Oak-Tannage. Write for descriptive folder.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS BELTING COMPANY

406 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa.

FINEST LEATHER PRODUCTS SINCE 1867

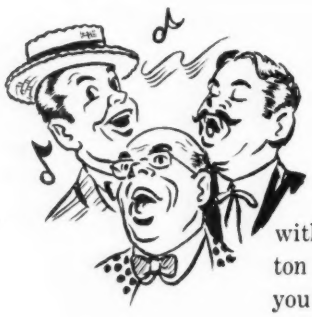
141- and 176-Saw
Change-Over Equipment

BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . . STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

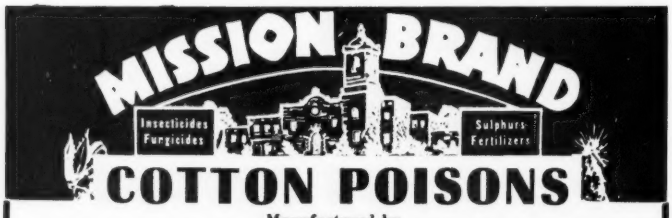
PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

We're in TUNE!

with the needs of the modern Cotton Gin and Oil Mill. Whatever you may need for your plant, just write, wire, or phone us and your order will receive prompt, friendly attention.

Hydraulic Cotton Press Pumps — Spiral Conveyor and Fittings—SKF Bearings—Shafts, Pulleys, Motors, Leather, Rubber and V-Belts, Packing and Crimps—Waste and Wiping Rags.

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Inc.
1629 MAIN ST. FORT WORTH



COTTON POISONS
Manufactured by
HAYES-SAMMONS CHEMICAL CO. MISSION, TEXAS

CALENDAR

Conventions · Meetings · Events

• September 1-2—Ninth Annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, Greenville and Stoneville, Miss. Sponsored by the Delta Council, Stoneville.

• Sept. 9-10—American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

1953

• Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

• March 23-24-25 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

• March 23 - 24 - 25 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

• April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• May 18 - 19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty - eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9, 1953—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto B'dg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

For Better Lint Cleaning, Lower First Cost and Installation Expense,

the Moss Lint Cleaner is the Answer!

The Dual Unit shown will handle entire output of 5-90 plant.

Write us for Bulletin 1030 which will describe and illustrate the many new features of this remarkable machine. Increase your patronage and give your customers a bale of cotton that will demand top market price.

GULLETT GIN COMPANY

AMITE, LOUISIANA

Atlanta, Georgia Dallas, Texas Fresno, California Memphis, Tennessee

Investigate the PERFORMANCE

HARDWICKE-ETTER
90-SAW SPLIT RIB GIN

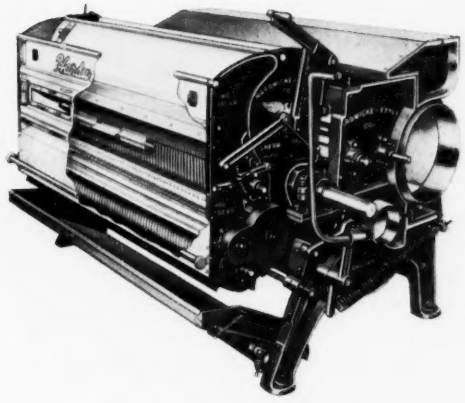
with

POSITIVE VACUUM MOTING SYSTEM
AND RECLAIMER SAW

Note the Greater Capacity
Smooth Sample, Sturdy
Construction and Accessibility

Hot Roll Box Optional

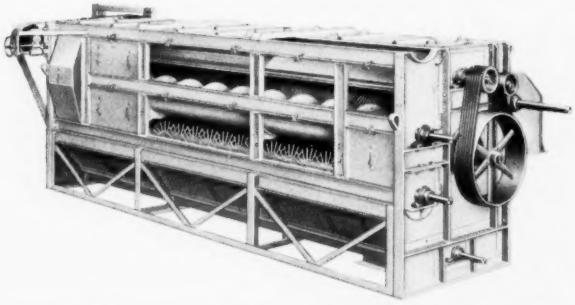
Special Bulletin Sent on Request



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

Manufacturers **Sherman, Texas**

Murray Big Bur Extractors



EXTRACTION FULL LENGTH OF SAW CYLINDER

Trash discharge or Moting Space extends FULL LENGTH directly under Saw Cylinder. This feature eliminates Cylinder dragging through accumulated trash at this point, and affords maximum capacity without loss of cotton.

Write for Bulletin No. 34-B

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • FRESNO